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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Preparing for Election

AS WE go to press at midweek there appears to be still an intention on the part of the Progressive Conservative delegation at Ottawa to combine with the dissident French-Canadian members and as many full-conscriptionist Liberals as can be detached from the Government following, to vote against the Government's confidence resolution and if possible to defeat it, a result which would obviously necessitate either a change of Government or a dissolution. The precise value of this manoeuvre to the national war effort is not clear to us. In the present House no new Government could be formed without enlisting the support of the anti-conscriptionist French members, and what kind of a war effort could be maintained *with* their support may be left to the imagination. In the event of a dissolution the present Government would retain power for two months or so but without authority, a situation which is surely most undesirable during the climax months of a long war.

If, however, the purposes of the manoeuvre look beyond the climax months of the war, and are really concerned with the problem of who shall control the national destinies during the period of reconstruction, the situation becomes much more intelligible. In an election held with public feeling in the eight provinces worked up to maximum intensity by prolonged charges that the Canadian forces have been inadequately maintained, it is entirely possible that Mr. Bracken might emerge with the largest number of seats in the English-speaking part of the country, an event which would be somewhat improbable in any other circumstances. When the war is over and conscription is out of the way, it is conceivable that Mr. Bracken might then effect a rapprochement with the Union Nationale, which will presumably control the entire Quebec delegation, and which is not without an appetite for the sweets of office at Ottawa of which it has been deprived for many years. We do not suggest that the electors of Quebec would vote for an avowedly Progressive Conservative group of candidates, any more than they voted for avowedly Conservative candidates in the Bourassa election of 1911, but that does not prevent their elected representatives from effecting a good working coalition with Mr. Bracken when the conscription issue is dead. The coalition would be much easier by reason of the fact that Mr. Bracken would almost certainly be wholly dependent on the French vote for his hold on power, so that the Union Nationale could exact its own terms; this did not happen in 1911 and the Bourassa Nationalists got practically nothing out of Mr. Borden.

Three-Party Contest

THE Progressive Conservatives may be calculating that in an election on the conscription issue they can obtain a full half of the House without any aid from the French. But the situation is radically different from that of 1911 in that there are now three parties, all of considerable strength, in the eight provinces instead of only two, and that all three will run candidates in almost all constituencies. An overwhelming majority for one party seems therefore very improbable. We cannot quite see the C.C.F. joining up with Mr. Bracken, because the labor policies which they would demand would go far beyond all possibility of acceptance at the hands of his party.

If by the time this is read Mr. King has secured his vote of confidence the timing of the election, and to a considerable extent the issues of it, will be in his hands, but his task will still be extremely difficult. Curious and illogical though it may appear, it will be far easier for the kind of members who will be elected by Quebec at the next election (chiefly on the cry that "King has betrayed us") to make terms with the ultra-conscriptionist Progressive Conservatives than with the conscription-at-the-last-minute Liberals.

In any event it will assist towards a dispassionate survey of the present somewhat passionate scene, if we bear in mind that a Parliament is shortly to be elected which will control the destinies of Canada through one of the most momentous periods in its history, the period of reconstruction, and that now that the question of reinforcements for the remainder of the war is pretty completely disposed of the concern of all parties about their standing in this new Parliament is probably at least as great as their concern about the completion of the war. The contention that the number of reinforcements made available by compulsion by the Order-in-Council of November 23 is limited to sixteen thousand seems to us wholly untenable in view of the language of the order, which applies to "such personnel, in such numbers as may be approved by the Governor-in-Council (the number hereby approved being sixteen thousand) . . . as are or may from time to time hereafter be required, in the opinion of the said Minister, for training, service or duty" in the European theatre. That the present sixteen thousand limitation was inserted to make the commitment look as small as possible may be admitted, but the step of compulsion having been once taken, it is inconceivable that any further needs of the Minister should be refused.

Reminiscent of the trench warfare of World War I is this photograph of Allied soldiers firing on an enemy only one hundred yards away. In the fierce close-quarter fighting that marks the German defence of the Roer River line, the enemy has dug in, forcing Allied troops to take cover in the same way.

Sir H. H. Couzens

THE late Sir Henry Herbert Couzens made his name as chief executive officer of the Toronto Hydro and later of the Toronto Transportation Commission, by his combination of engineering genius and great managerial capacity. As he left this country twenty years ago to serve the Brazilian Traction Company he was able to secure a recognition of his talents, in the shape of the Knighthood of the British Empire, which would have been expressly forbidden had he remained in Canada, but which so far as we can find was regarded by all his Canadian friends and associates as an eminently suitable reward for notable public services.

Just why Canada should deny to her public servants a form of recognition which in other parts of the Empire is still highly esteemed we have never quite understood, unless it is due to the fact that our good but republican neighbors also deny it to their public servants. Perhaps neither Canada nor the United States trusts itself to maintain a government which can be relied upon to distribute these honors with reasonable discretion. A good many of our Canadian peculiarities are due more to lack of confidence in ourselves than to any well reasoned principles of conduct.

The New Policy

THE new Government policy regarding reinforcements seems to afford adequate assurance of the maintenance of a proper flow of men to the Canadian infantry formations now undergoing severe attrition, at any rate until the end of the next three months. It does so by applying the principle of compulsion for overseas service to a limited, and at present unknown, number of members of the home service army, composed of men originally drafted for service in North America only. Since the Government has made no provision beyond that period it may be assumed that it believes, apparently with some justification, that the war will not extend further. The principle of compulsion having been adopted, however, it seems inevitable that if there should be yet further needs for men they will be met in the same way, so long as suitable personnel are available in Canada.

The new policy — which would, we should imagine, have been satisfactory to Col. Ralston if the Government had adopted it before

(*Continued on Page Three*)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
When Japan Despairs of Victory.....W. E. Harris	6
King Displeases Most the Least.....G. C. Whittaker	8
How Far Left Will Europe Go?...Willson Woodside	12
Will Dumbarton Oaks Stand Up?.....B. W. Brown	14
Russian Education Has Far to Go.....R. A. Davies	23
Postwar Efficiency in Britain.....G. A. Woodhouse	40
Halifax's Iron-Hand Mayor.....Peter P. Gould	48

Arthur F. W. Plumptre —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

The Rise of a Canadian Expert on Finance and Economics

By COROLYN COX

DOWN in Washington, across from the gorgeous Social Security Building, there's another almost equally grand and dignified edifice called the Railway Retirement Building. Both buildings house the U.S. War Production Board. It makes our rabbit warren of wooden constructions for Munitions and Supply Department on Wellington Street in Ottawa look like shanties! On the other hand, perhaps what goes on *inside* our simple structures ho ds up under any comparisons.

On the sixth floor of this Railway Retirement Building, ensconced in a spacious office, backed up by adequate secretarial staff and all the amenities of modern office equipment, you find a gay, young, extremely competent Canadian who has already carved out an enviable reputation for himself. Arthur Fitzwalter Wynne Plumptre is thirty-seven years of age, looks like a small boy enjoying a particularly enchanting game of some sort, is actually one of the half-dozen best economists in Canada.

Plumptre's cheery outlook rises out of his belief in the possibilities in front of the world today and his realization of how fine a team of economists and financial specialists are being able to get together on trying to solve the world's problems. He must also achieve unexpressed inner satisfaction in the thoroughly good job he is doing for Canada in innumerable delicate situations that require tactful handling. He says it is fun for a Canadian to work in Washington because the Americans are so *very* well disposed toward us, believe in our war effort and its effectiveness. It would be hard for anyone to be other than well disposed toward Plumptre, however, which may have something to do with the case.

Plumptre was born in Montreal in 1907, moved to Toronto three years later when his father, Canon Plumptre, became rector of St. James Cathedral. His mother is equally well known in Toronto for her work with Red Cross, School Board, City Council and other organizations. He had a smooth, happy and uneventful early education in private schools, Appleby School, (where his only difficulty was desperate homesickness), and Upper Canada College. He entered 'Varsity in 1924, soon gave evidence of having a good "maths" brain. By the time he was graduating, Prof. Fay realized he had what it takes, thought he ought to be sent over to Cambridge where probably the most stimulating work of the day was being done in finance and political economy. Plumptre wrote an essay on Adam Smith which eventually led to his being awarded a Massey Foundation Fellowship at Cambridge University. He went over in 1928, spent two years as an undergraduate, adding a Cambridge B.A. to his Varsity degree. He took a first in the Economics Tripos.

Cambridge Values

Rigorous drill in accurate thinking and expression and inspiration were the main values Plumptre feels he got out of Cambridge. Personal contact with such men as Maynard Keynes, whose knowledge and interest ranges over all the world and all of art and science, made him very excited about the world itself. He did all the normal things an undergraduate should, from football to speaking in the Union, thoroughly enjoyed himself.

Toward the end of the second year he began to wonder what use to make of all his learning, i.e. where to find a job—wrote to the then editor of SATURDAY NIGHT to see whether there might be an opening on the staff! Toronto University, however, came forward with a post on its political science and economics staff, and Plumptre was a 'Varsity lecturer from 1930 to 1941. He enjoyed both teaching and students, was four years in charge of University College men's residence.

Plumptre went back to Cambridge several times during those years and in 1936 gave a series of lectures there on financial developments in the British Dominions—with fatal results. Also in Cambridge was Beryl Rouch, a lass from the staff of an Australian Bank, sent over to set up an economics department in her bank's Threadneedle Street Branch, then to Cambridge, on full pay, for a year's study. When she and Plumptre became engaged, she felt she must still return to work for her bank in Australia for a bit, to give them something for their money. Plumptre followed her out to Australia in 1938, and they were married.

Toronto University still held Plumptre on its staff, and he brought his new bride to make her first Canadian home in the very lovely house on the campus, fully furnished, et al.

Meantime Plumptre was becoming known about Canada. In 1933 he was assistant secretary to the Canadian MacMillan Commission which recommended the establishment of the Bank of Canada. Then in 1940 he published his first book and put himself squarely on the map in economics and finance circles. "Central Banking in the British Dominions" is a weighty and unique opus. "Mobilizing Canada's Resources for War" in 1941 was a lighter affair.

It was in September of 1940 that Plumptre received a telephone call from Washington, asking him to go down from time to time as consultant to Leon Henderson of National Defence Advisory Commission, concerned then with Price Control and Fiscal Policy of the United States. He spent two very happy years working part-time for Mr. Henderson, found him a gay and colorful person, fun to work with and for. The job involved frequent trips from Toronto to Ottawa to gather data on Canadian policy and regulations, and then to Washington to report.

Financial Attaché

Toward the end of 1941, our Wartime Prices and Trade Board, reorganized under Donald Gordon, needed a permanent official in Washington. At the same time, Jim Coyne, after settling up the arrangements under the Hyde Park Agreement, was returning to Canada, and Department of Finance felt it, too, needed someone in the U.S. capital to deal with financial matters. Plumptre was therefore appointed to the joint post of Financial Attaché to the Canadian Legation (now Embassy), and Washington Representative of W.P.T.B. With the spread of price control and increasing shortages piling up the work to be done in direct cooperation with the U.S. this second job has become Director of Washington Division of W.P.T.B.

For Plumptre there was the job of liaison between O.P.A. and W.P.T.B. in such matters as rationing regulations, when it calmed public excitement if both sides of the line acted somewhat in unison. But then other functions have proven more important as time wore on. Negotiating price problems with O.P.A., for example, has been a big proposition. Take the newsprint industry and forest products, where tens of millions of dollars to Canada and Canadian companies were involved in adjusting established ceilings to rising costs. Plumptre is credited by others in Washington with having helped to relieve Canadian firms from acute embarrassment on several occasions. Same sort of thing cropped up in other industries.

Our Textile Share

Vast War Production Board field in the U.S. has been divided now into two sections as regards Canadian cooperation, Plumptre dealing with the territory covered by our W.P.T.B., i.e. with all civilian production, all durable consumer goods, and Munitions and Supply Department's Washington Division handling the war materials and industries. We have, for instance, probably reached the peak of tightness of cotton textiles. Canada now gets about half her cotton textiles from the United States. Recently it was Plumptre's job to submit something that sounds like a Soviet "plan"—a complete estimate of Canada's textiles needs, broken down into 32 categories. He presented the whole program to the War Production Board's Requirements Committee. Canadians, incidentally, are the only nationals, other than American, permitted to be present at these committee meetings, where we defend in person our requirements, trying to secure our little slice of the pie. A member of his staff went to the lowest level of the Requirements Committee. Plumptre appeared at the next level, fighting successfully for more than the first level granted, and was then invited to be present at the top of the hierarchy. It has been fun, says Plumptre, getting status and retaining it.

It has taken some doing, in the battle-ground of conflicting U.S. agencies where the various departments of government are not oriented within a collective cabinet responsibility, as occurs in Ottawa. For all the difficulties, Plumptre sees in the U.S. struggle some of the old fashioned advantages of competition. But as a Canadian down there on his sort of job, you need to learn your way about!

Plumptre was sent to UNRRA Conference at Atlantic City and was part of the Canadian Delegation at Bretton Woods. The latter conference he feels passed all hopes in the measure of success achieved, the spirit was definitely good among the 44 nations represented, and the Ottawa experts who led the Canadian delegation, Bill Mackintosh and Louis Rasminsky did outstanding work. Wynne Plumptre has earned his place on the team of economists that has won Canada top place in the Big League Series.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Ontario's Feeble Forest Policy Result of Public Apathy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN Corolyn Cox's recent article on Omer Lussier, the Quebec forest engineer, mention was made of the Quebec Forestry Association which he did so much to build. After five years of existence this Association now has many thousands of members and over 7000 copies of its regular publication, *La Forêt Québecoise*, are being printed each month. For purposes of the Association's organization, the Province of Quebec is divided into nine regions, each with its own executive officers.

At the beginning of October of this year a province-wide conference was held in Quebec city. Some 500 were in attendance. The premier of the province and at least ten of his cabinet were present at luncheon on one occasion during the conference and four members of the cabinet addressed the gathering during the sessions. At the meetings Mr. Lussier reviewed the calamitous losses the forests had suffered and outlined a 25-year plan for their development and rehabilitation that would require the expenditure of over 12 million dollars per year. This is an interesting amount to compare with our average Ontario Lands and Forests Department expenditure for all purposes of considerably less than 3 million dollars per year.

The Quebec Forestry Association is a voluntary organization of interested citizens in all walks of life, aiming to develop public opinion in support of progressive forest administration that has been lamentably slow in developing in Canada.

In Ontario voluntary effort has been feeble, to say the least, and the cause of forestry in this province has suffered greatly for this reason. The 8-year-old Ontario Conservation and Reforestation Association has done commendable work within limits, and considering that it has no paid or full-time officers, and is chiefly interested in the problems of Southern Ontario. So far as the forested area proper of the Province is concerned the only voice that has been heard is that of the Canadian Forestry Association, and its directors would be the first to admit that its efforts have been desultory and comparatively unproductive.

It is encouraging to know that the Canadian Forestry Association is planning great expansion of its activities in Ontario, and it is earnestly to be hoped that it meets with success. The administration of the province's forest resources has, generally speaking, been unbelievably bad, although it is encouraging to note a somewhat more enlightened attitude of recent years. However, citizens of Ontario must take an interest in their forest resources, if this heritage is to be maintained. It must not be left entirely to the often not-so-tender mercies of whomever the chance of politics should set in authority over it.

Toronto, Ont. JOHN C. W. IRWIN

Be Realistic

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I congratulate you on the stand you are taking towards balanced and firm thought in connection with the aftermath of this war.

Many ex-service men from World War I must undergo a feeling of relief when the attitude of "The German is the same as ourselves" is being opposed by your paper. In 1919 no one appeared to take up the cudgels on behalf of half a million Canadians who had not yet returned from France.

Winnipeg, Man. R. S. HOOTON

What About Justice?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR correspondent, Mr. C. Woodhouse, says that a peace containing the paraphernalia of punishment; great reparations, cessions of territory, industrial castration, shifts of population, will injure the welfare of Germany, and thus, the fabric of Europe, and lay foundations for a new war.

The writer of this letter is not equipped sufficiently to argue with the learned "economic" advocates for Germany in the make-up of Europe, but it does seem that total lack is shown to the elemental force of justice. Everything seems to be centred on the thesis diametrically opposed to the eternal truth enunciated in the Bible, "Man does not live by bread alone."

Is it the most essential thing for the future peace of the world that Germany may continue to live comfortably, engaging in her special field of "gross industry"?

Fifteen million Russians have been destroyed, four million Jews, other millions of Poles, Jugoslavs, Greeks, etc. Will the ruined Norway, despoiled Holland, bled-to-death France be stopped from a solution of the problem that has kept Europe in turmoil for a hundred years?

It will be much easier for the generations to come if the refashioning of the quilt of Europe will be left to the great vision of people with a throbbing heart and stirring soul than to the cold-blooded Olympians of modern Capitalism who cover up all moral disasters and decay in national politics of certain countries and pure organized banditism with a cloak of "pseudo-economic truth" that is not truth at all.

Toronto, Ont. S. HEIFETZ

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

his resignation — gives no indication of the manner in which the men to be sent overseas will be selected, although there are hints that certain formations, notably those now in British Columbia, will be sent pretty much as they are after a more careful weeding out on the ground of physical condition. The policy, therefore, while it meets the demands of those who have been concerned only about the adequate reinforcement of the existing active forces, offers little satisfaction to those whose main concern is about "equality of sacrifice" and who have been demanding that the largest possible number of French-Canadians be sent overseas. This class, rather numerous in the press and probably also among the general public in certain provinces, is not very vocal in Parliament, for the excellent reason that every political party wants to preserve for itself some chance of getting a few French-Canadian votes; so that its reaction to the policy has not yet been made clear. It will probably be difficult for it to express itself until the policy is actually in working order and some idea of the results of the selective process become visible.

That the whole question is likely to lose much of its political importance, outside of Quebec, is strongly suggested by the fact that Premier Drew of Ontario chose the day after the enunciation of the policy for making known his proposals for transferring half of the cost of education in the province from the real estate owners of the school districts to the general provincial exchequer, an announcement which immediately became the subject of the top full-page banner headline on the front page of the *Globe and Mail* of last Saturday, and thus became a major competitor for public attention. The Progressive Conservative party can of course claim some credit for having forced the Government into its new policy, but that is not exactly a first-class electioneering argument, however good a ground it may be for a future appeal to the verdict of history. That one of the most painful subjects that can be imagined has been thus removed from the arena of party debate in eight provinces should be a matter for general thankfulness.

Quebec Reaction

THAT it has not been removed from the arena in the province of Quebec is clear enough. Mr. King has shown the utmost possible consideration for the feelings of that province, compatible with the resort to compulsion; but no resort to compulsion can fail to stir up the most active and widespread resentment there. No-one, we imagine, can take very seriously General McNaughton's "hope" that volunteer transfers from the home service army to the active service army will hereafter be sufficient, or anything like sufficient, to maintain the required flow without the use of compulsion—and indeed without a very extensive use of it. There is very little available material in the country outside of the home service army, and that army must long since have been cleaned out of all its supply of men who were ever likely to go overseas of their own individual choice. This is no reflection upon its members, many of whom are perfectly willing to go over but hold that it is the government's duty to make the decision and not theirs. We cannot therefore believe that the numerous utterances accenting the volunteer aspect will distract public attention, in Quebec or anywhere else, from the fact that compulsory service has become the real basis of Canada's manpower policy for overseas.

We understand the reasons for Quebec's resentment about compulsory service, and have always sought to make proper allowances for it; but in recent weeks it has become clear to us, as it has evidently become clear to the Government also, that the resentment of the rest of Canada if reinforcements were not properly kept up would be a far more serious matter. It is our earnest hope that Quebec's resentment will not this time be strongly held nor long maintained, and that the French-speaking part of that province will come to realize how utterly impossible it was for any Canadian Government to do otherwise than has been done. The claim that the adverse vote of Quebec on the plebiscite gives that province a right of veto against the practically unanimous wish of the rest of Canada is a flat denial of the absolute minimum of constitutional unity in the Dominion, and amounts to nothing less than a demand for the separation of Quebec from the other provinces. We think that on mature consideration this will become clear to the people of Quebec themselves.

Meanwhile the resentment will obviously be cashed in by Mr. Duplessis in an appeal to the voters to give him an absolute majority of the Legislature for the purpose—not expressed in as many words—of thwarting the will of the Dominion so far as a province can manage to do it. If in the circumstances the Liberal party can manage to secure a passably decent popular vote in the provincial elections we shall regard it as affording ground for hope that Quebec and the rest of Canada will soon again be able to work together for common ends. The party of Mr. Duplessis, we must remind our readers, does not profess to have any common ends with any party in any other part of Canada.

The Home Army

THE present policy, which seems to afford the best available prospect of combining the efficient maintenance of the Canadian forces with a minimum strain on national unity, would never have been possible but for the existence of much-derided home service army of trained and disciplined men whom it has become customary to describe as "Zombies". This was a compulsory service army organized upon terms which afforded the least possible ground for protest from the minority racial element. It was made available for a wider field of service, whenever in the opinion of the Government it was needed for such service, as a result of the equally derided national plebiscite. It will now provide, and seems likely to provide with no great amount of public disturbance, the required flow of trained men for the last and most exacting months of the war. In the last war the similar needs of the closing months were provided for by the sudden application of compulsory service to a large number of young men, still in civilian life, and many of them living in communities where the whole idea of compulsory service was deeply abhorrent. It seems to us that on this second occasion there has at least been a much more careful preparation of the ground, and that there is reason to hope that a situation which can never, in a country like Canada, be less than critical, has at least been made as little critical as possible.

WARNING

AT THE nervous chattering of the city guns
torches are flashed behind the fingered blinds;
in quiet houses lovers are lying awake,
old people put on coats and are afraid.

Anxious on silver stilts the searchlights climb,
picking their way among the cynical stars.
The hearts of the houses throb, try not to hear
the uneasy shuffle of their basement feet.

In the emphatic blossoming of bombs
the visible cringe of steeples above the cowed
and silent squares; beneath the huddled cranes
only the bridges brace themselves to fight.

MARGARET CROSLAND

HARRIS HELL

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Business Psychology

WHEN Victor Goggin took over the Chief Commissionership of the L.C.B.O. in March of this year the liquor situation in Ontario was at a higher degree of chaos than ever before in its unsettled history. There were shortages and rumors of shortages, impatient and thirsty citizens storming the doors of the liquor and beer stores.

Resigning his position as managing director of the $80,000,000 Wartime Housing, Mr. Goggin took up the reins at the L.C.B.O. and brought a lifetime of practical experience in Industrial Management and Engineering to bear on the problem. Test selling at out-of-town points indicated that much of the increased demand could be attributed to panic buying. Leading with his chin, but working on sound psychological principles, the new Chief Commissioner dug even deeper into reserve stocks, ordered the retail stores to stay open for normal business hours. The Ontario citizenry hailed the change as manna from Heaven and bought in ever-increasing quantities while Mr. Goggin sat and chewed fingernails in his office. The demand slackened eventually, came down to normal, and then, wonder of wonders, went below normal and stayed there! It was a triumph of applied psychology.

Mr. Goggin breathed a sigh of relief and turned to another knotty problem. Employee relations in the L.C.B.O. had been in a sorry state for some time. With a few sweeping changes and many minor innovations he oiled troubled waters to the extent that the employees, as a body, sent him a unanimous note of thanks. Amongst the improvements he instigated were a system of promotion governed entirely by ability and seniority, and a scale of regional allowances.

All this Mr. Goggin accomplished in less than nine months, then under the stipulation that he made when he accepted the position, he resigned, leaving a smooth-running business and a greatly improved relationship with the public to his successor.

Victor Goggin was born in Winnipeg and educated in Toronto. After many years of experience in Canadian construction, engineering and industrial management he moved to the U.S. but retained his Canadian citizenship. At the outbreak of war he devoted himself entirely to the war effort, giving up a very lucrative business to take over the direction of Wartime Housing. Mr. Goggin is returning to private business, and he is to be complimented on a ticklish job well done.

The Passing Show

COL. McCORMICK says that Dewey was "a very weak nominee". Besides which he had some very weak supporters.

•

When is a conscript not a conscript? Why, just as soon as he volunteers to do what he was conscripted for.

•

Swords used to be beaten into plowshares, but the way we understand it jeeps are practically useless as farm tractors.

•

Young Canadians now have the option of volunteering to be conscripted or being conscripted to volunteer.

•

How about giving the leader of the Opposition a free pass to the House as well as the Minister of National Defence?

•

Poem for the Toronto Police Commission

A settled gloom possessed the soul
Of John Adolphus Bray.
Long years ago we shot on goal,
Or loafed about the swimming hole
Day after sunny day.

But when to mercantile pursuits
He went (to peddle soap)
Our friendship withered at the root,
I stayed at school to glean the fruit
Of Culture and of Hope.

I met him only yesterday
And weary was his walk.
He greeted me in surly way,
His eyes were moist, his face was grey,
As he began to talk.

"I've lived here all my life, you know,
Minding my little shop."
And then he said in accents low
"My Grannie was a German, so
I can't sell pop." J. E. M.

•

We don't believe Hitler is really dead, or at least only a few of him are.

•

P. G. Wodehouse says that he made his Berlin broadcasts "only for fun". But he omitted to say for whose fun.

•

New version of old song: "He isn't one of the regulars, he's a compulsory volunteer."

•

There has been a lot of discussion as to whether Mr. Sinatra should have been allowed to sing in Montreal on Sunday, but considering the attitude of the bobby socks brigade we think the event would fall under the heading of public worship.

•

Mr. King seems to have fallen back to a prepared position on the McNaughton line.

•

Le Devoir has a new idea for the proper working of democracy. It wants the elector to have voting power in proportion to the number of his children, and points out that French Canadians are gravely handicapped by the absence of such a provision. Baby bonuses at the polls as well as in cash!

•

Gems from Hansard

Mr. Homuth: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the minister is not a member of the House, actually I do not have to withdraw the statement I made—

Some hon. members: Oh yes.

Mr. Homuth: Just you fellows shut up for a minute. You are in a hot spot and you wonder where you are going. I know darned well where you are going. You are going into oblivion.

•

UNRRA announces the appointment of a Montreal man as Deputy Regional Director for Displaced Persons on the Continent. He directs them where to go to get themselves replaced.

•

The federal election platform of the Labor Progressive party contains no single word about either Communism or Socialism. And we can't figure whether the L.P.P. has ceased to believe in either of those things or whether it has just ceased to talk about them.

•

"Too many Canadians believe they can and do make good coffee." — Fort Erie *Times-Review*.

That isn't the trouble. Too many Canadians believe that they can make good coffee without using coffee.

•

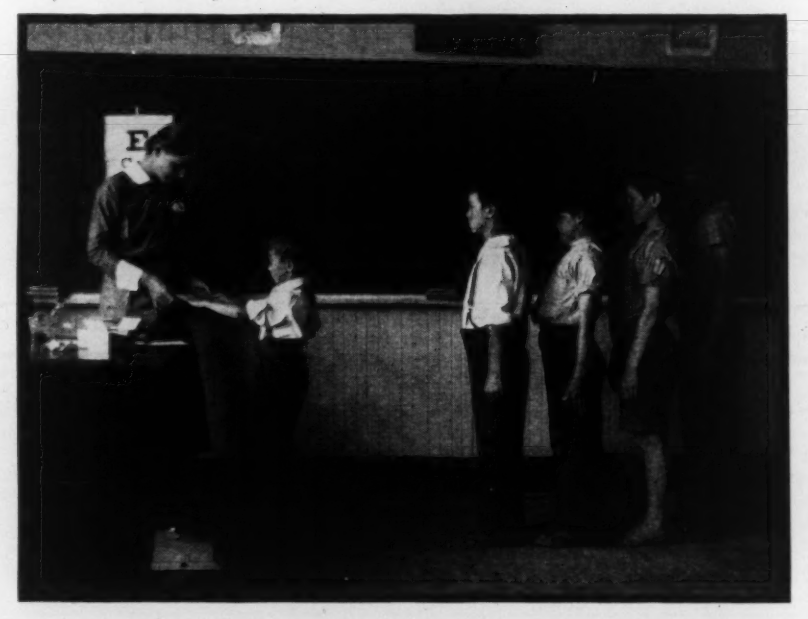
The new Ontario school tax policy is expected to improve the provisions for backward pupils, and thus qualifies for the designation of booby bonuses.

Red Cross Outposts Fight Disease on Home Front

Over roads that are often mere trails the Red Cross Outpost Nurse journeys miles into the bush to render first aid.

In winter she may travel by dog-team or by horse-drawn cutter over icebound roads, but no call for help is ever refused.

In backwoods schools the outpost nurse doing public health duty gets a hearty welcome. Rural teachers gladly cooperate.



This regular health inspection of school children has a very important bearing on health standards in northern districts.

Construction will begin in the spring on three new Red Cross Outpost Hospitals at Wiarton, Bancroft and Huntsville. Plans call for this bungalow style, which permits additions when needed.

By Kathleen O. Nairn

LONELINESS, isolation from other people, primitive surroundings, the struggle to make a living, often against great odds, are the common lot of the settler families in Canada's vast hinterland. When sickness strikes, or an accident occurs, quite often it is impossible to get a doctor, not only because of distance from settlements, roads which are frequently mere trails, and inadequate means of transportation, but just as often because there are no doctors in these districts where settlers are so few and widely scattered they cannot support a medical practitioner.

It is then that the Red Cross Outpost Nurse steps into the picture—welding another link in the service of mercy that rings the world. In Ontario alone, 689 mothers bore their babies with the trained assistance of Red Cross nurses, acting in many instances as obstetricians in isolated districts where no doctors were available.

Over eight miles of twisting, hilly road, one outpost nurse was called to a confinement. The family lived in a log shack. There was no tea kettle, the only source of hot water, the reservoir on the back of the stove. There were no pots and pans and only a handle-less dipper. There were already seven children in the family, and the only person to do the cooking and look after everyone, including the sick mother and the coming baby, was the eldest child, a girl of eleven.

But the outpost nurse took over and another of Canada's future citizens was expertly ushered into this world. The nurse returned to give the mother post natal care.

"When next I went back", wrote this nurse, "I took a small tea kettle with me and left it there. The little girl had it filled and boiling every morning when I arrived. 'A tea kettle is such a handy thing', the child remarked."

Incidents like this throw a light on this unusual nursing service, in a way statistics never do. But figures do present an over-all picture of the scope of the health and hospitalization program conducted under the Red Cross flag in 30 Outpost Centres in Ontario. From January to June 1944, outpost nurses travelled over 21,000 miles, many of those miles into the bush or to lumber camps to render First Aid. To meet such emergencies, a nurse may ride in anything from a dog-team to the engine of a freight train. Indeed, on one occasion, one rode with her patient on a railroad jigger from Whitney to Bancroft, a distance of forty miles.

IN THE first half of this year, outpost nurses examined and inspected 9335 patients, treated nearly 9000, held over 300 preventive and curative clinics, paid over 5700 home visits, treated nearly 3000 outpatients.

Altogether 3802 patients in this same period spent 43,606 hospital days in Ontario Outpost Hospitals. There are 17 general hospital centres, in five of which a Public Health service is included, and 11 are one-nurse outposts. In nine of these districts there is no medical practitioner, the nearest physician living anywhere from 10 to 40 miles distant.

Ontario Outposts reach from near Quebec to within a few miles of the Manitoba border. They range from the handsome memorial hospital at Kirkland Lake to the small one-nurse centre at Port Loring, and the completely equipped hospital car loaned by the Canadian National Railways, now stationed at Armstrong, Ont.

As with every other service, the war has made additional calls on the facilities of Red Cross Outpost Hospitals. Services were at one time provided to Canadian and U.S. soldiers guarding the Trans-Canada air bases. At Espanola, Ont., the outposts cared for the medical needs of Canadian soldiers who guarded the German prisoners there until their removal elsewhere. The outpost at Dryden is a centre for blood donor clinics.

Despite demands upon Red Cross administrative bodies throughout Canada, time, thought and expense on war projects, the great remedial and preventative medical service of the Red Cross Outpost Hospitals goes on apace on the fringes of our settlements in many parts of the Dominion. The Ontario Division will spend $70,000 in the extension of the outpost hospital program in the near future. This expansion will include erection of three new hospitals, at Wiarton, Bancroft and Huntsville. Construction will begin in the spring on buildings which are to be of a standard hospital type, in bungalow style, which will allow additions to be made when necessary.

The new hospitals will not be financed out of funds collected during the National campaign for war work; they are to be paid for in part by the Division out of funds so designated and from legacies left to the society and contributions for this specific purpose. The balance of the cost will be financed by the Provincial Department of Health and the communities concerned.

Dwellers in these outlying districts are playing an important part in developing and settling the more inaccessible parts of the Dominion. In every district where the shortage of medical service is serious, the Red Cross through its Outpost Hospitals and Nursing facilities is supplying the help and services that will be reflected by a better standard of health in years to come.

Miss F. I. McEwen, superintendent, Field Nursing staff, Ontario Division Red Cross.

Taking the hospital to the patient is the role of this four-bed completely equipped hospital car, now stationed at Armstrong, Ont.

It includes this gleaming white emergency operating room. The car, loaned by the C.N.R., was for some time at Wawa and Timagami.

As Press Cartoonists See the Conscription Issue

THE intensity of feeling aroused by the Conscription issue when at long last it came into the parliamentary arena has been reflected in an unusual vigor on the part of the Canadian cartoonists. That this vigor was almost wholly confined to the newspapers opposed to the Government's long-continued policy of refraining from overseas conscription is not surprising; it is difficult to cartoon effectively in support of a purely negative policy, and anyhow the supporters of the Government had to be prepared for it to make some concessions and had no idea what they would be. The Winnipeg *Free Press* is almost the only large-city daily which has given the Government fairly consistent support, and its cartoonist has avoided this subject. The cartoons here reproduced, from newspapers in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, appeared during the interval between the Ralston-McNaughton switch and the announcement of the new volunteers-plus-conscripts policy. They are all strongly indicative of the popular feeling in the eight provinces that the Canadian forces now in the field must be adequately reinforced and that N.R.M.A. personnel must be ordered overseas for that purpose.

Brave Admiral

"Brave Admiral, say but one good word:
What shall we do when hope is gone?"
The words leapt like a leaping sword:
"Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!"

The **Winnipeg Tribune**

THE SLACK ROPE PERFORMER

The **Evening Telegram (Toronto)**

THE BLUSHING BRIDEGROOM

The **Gazette (Montreal)**

WHY THROW IT?

T. HON. W. L. M. KING: "He may be able to swim".
ON. A. G. L. McNAUGHTON: "If he needs a life preserver I'll try to get one of our own pattern".

The **Evening Telegram (Toronto)**

THE BITTER 'OLE

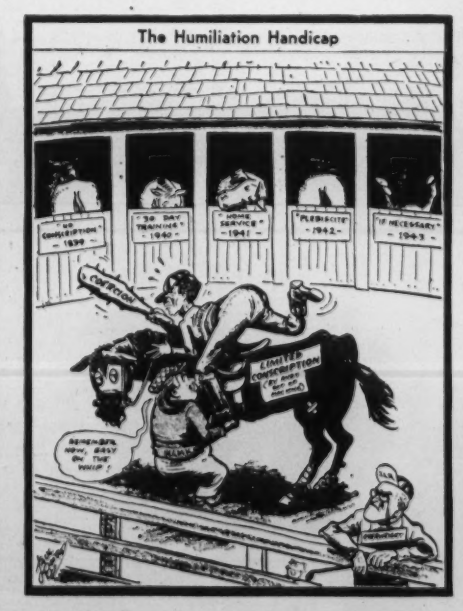
The **Gazette (Montreal)**

The **Vancouver Sun**

Boomerang

The **Halifax Herald**

The Humiliation Handicap


"NO CONSCRIPTION" - 1939 -
"30 DAY TRAINING" - 1940 -
"HOME SERVICE" - 1941 -
"PLEBISCITE" - 1942 -
"IF NECESSARY" - 1943 -
CONSCRIPTION
LIMITED CONSCRIPTION

The **Globe and Mail (Toronto)**

FOR KING OR COUNTRY

The **Gazette (Montreal)**

Japan Won't Continue War After Homeland Is Lost

By W. E. HARRIS

There will be no question, in the opinion of the author, of Japan carrying on the war in China and Manchuria after defeat in the homeland. The Japanese people have an almost fanatical love of their soil and should be ready to compromise rather than leave it.

Japan has always had a much stronger liberal element than Germany, and though its power has been trodden down by the reactionary oligarchy, strong leadership could restore it to its old dominant position.

Mr. Harris lived for many years in Japan, teaching at the Military Academy, the Military Staff College and other schools. This is his second article on Japan for Saturday Night. The first appeared in last week's issue.

WHAT will be the pattern of events when military and naval disasters have finally driven home to Japan's leaders that every hope of victory has vanished? Prophecy is ticklish work and we have no precedents to guide, but perhaps some knowledge of the people and their history may help our guess.

But first, at what point will those leaders be forced to acknowledge defeat? Our Allied commanders naturally do not publish their strategic program in advance. Will they, after regaining the Philippines, proceed systematically to wipe out Japan's holdings in the East Indies? Will they devote great sea and land forces to recovering Burma and Singapore? Or will they, having destroyed the enemy's navy and neutralized Formosa, burst through the screen of the Okinawa chain of islands and concentrate on helping the hard-pressed Chinese and tackling the huge armies of Nippon on the mainland of Asia? Or, leaving minor forces for such work, will they devote their main effort to crushing Japan at home in her four big islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido? From the psychological standpoint this seems to offer the best hope of an early end.

Many have surmised that if the Allies occupy the home land of Japan the enemy will withdraw and continue resistance in China and Manchuria, drawing on supplies from Siam and Indo-China and hoping that, unable to ferry over enough troops and munitions for their defeat, we should be ready, after a time, for a compromise peace.

I doubt it. The Japanese people, in their national spirit, are one with their soil. The Anglo-Saxon, taking with him his inherited traditions of freedom, self-independence and enterprise, can blithely leave the land of his birth and establish himself afresh, detached from that land except for ties of sentiment. To the Japanese that land is part of himself, almost literally. His ancestors are there, their spirits permeate the place, returning yearly at the summer festival of O Bon to eat and drink with the living members of the family. Their shrines, and the Imperial shrines and burial places, are there. Sooner than leave these to be profaned by foreign occupation and possession they would begin to rebel against those in authority who had so far misled their Divine Ruler as to bring things to that pass.

Emperor Couldn't Leave

But for such rebellion they must have leaders. That the army should desert Japanese soil and leave their Emperor and his court behind is of course unthinkable. That the Imperial Family should go overseas *en masse* is, to me, almost equally so. National tradition, potent force in all Japanese affairs, would bitterly oppose it. When Hirohito as Crown Prince made his tour abroad it was against the sentiment of every conservative. Another thing. In spite of Stalin's recent reference to Japan as an aggressor nation I still think he will remain content to leave the Far Eastern war entirely to his allies—unless something happens. That thing would be the concentration of a huge unsubdued Japanese army in Manchukuo and North China, near the edge of Soviet territories. Of this potential Russian menace the Japanese General Staff is well aware—and of the presence in the north of great Chinese communist armies, not at all friendly to Chiang Kai Shek but quite at the beck and call of Soviet Russia. They would realize the hopelessness of being caught in a vise between these and Allied forces from oversea.

If Japan itself is made the main target the preliminary will of course be intensified pounding of her cities, dockyards, etc., from the air; but, equally of course, armies must be landed there. The coasts of Japan are mostly rugged and cliffy. There are wide beaches along the Inland Sea, but that, with Osaka and Kobé at one end, is well protected by the 140-mile-long island of Shikoku.

Tokyo Landing-Beaches

Tokyo, lying at the end of a deep bay some 40 miles long with Uraga dockyard and Yokosuka naval station at its well-protected mouth, is shut in along its eastern side by the huge promontory of Boshu. Across the neck of this on its Pacific coast there are, in a few places, wide sandy landing-beaches which, at least a few years ago, were, I believe, quite unfortified.

One of these, by which my summer cottage stood, stretches four miles of sand between two rocky headlands. From there a road runs inland over low hilly country and terraced ricefields up to the ridge which divides the peninsula, then down to Chiba City, important regimental centre at the corner of Tokyo Bay. The last 25 miles or so are across alluvial plain.

Once the Japanese navy is definitely out of action a landing in force with sufficient heavy tanks might be effected on those beaches and reach Tokyo with surprising speed, though crossing the Naka and Toné rivers and the Sumida itself would present some obstacle.

These rivers, swollen by late-summer rains, used annually to flood the lowlying factory suburbs, Honjo and Fukagawa, till penned in, some thirty years ago, by high embankments. If these were breached by bombs at the proper season most of Tokyo's production areas might be drowned out. Incendiaries meanwhile would do their work in the commercial and residential districts. I was there in the great quake-fire of 1923, and watched the whole city burn.

Suppose, then, the Allied fleets have engaged and destroyed the Japanese navy, gained complete control of the sea except perhaps the narrow stretch between Kyushu and Korea, reduced the main ports and factory centres to heaps of rubble and perhaps landed well-munitioned troops at certain points: how would the Japanese react, how long continue their desperate resistance?

An interesting report from Saipan recently told us of mass suicides of civilians there, whole groups and families jumping into the sea or blowing themselves to bits. From that it was argued that the whole nation might oblige us by exterminating themselves rather than yield. I don't think the inference holds good. Most of these island settlers had been planted there by the Government after training at "emigrant schools" where extreme nationalist doctrines had been persistently hammered into them—they

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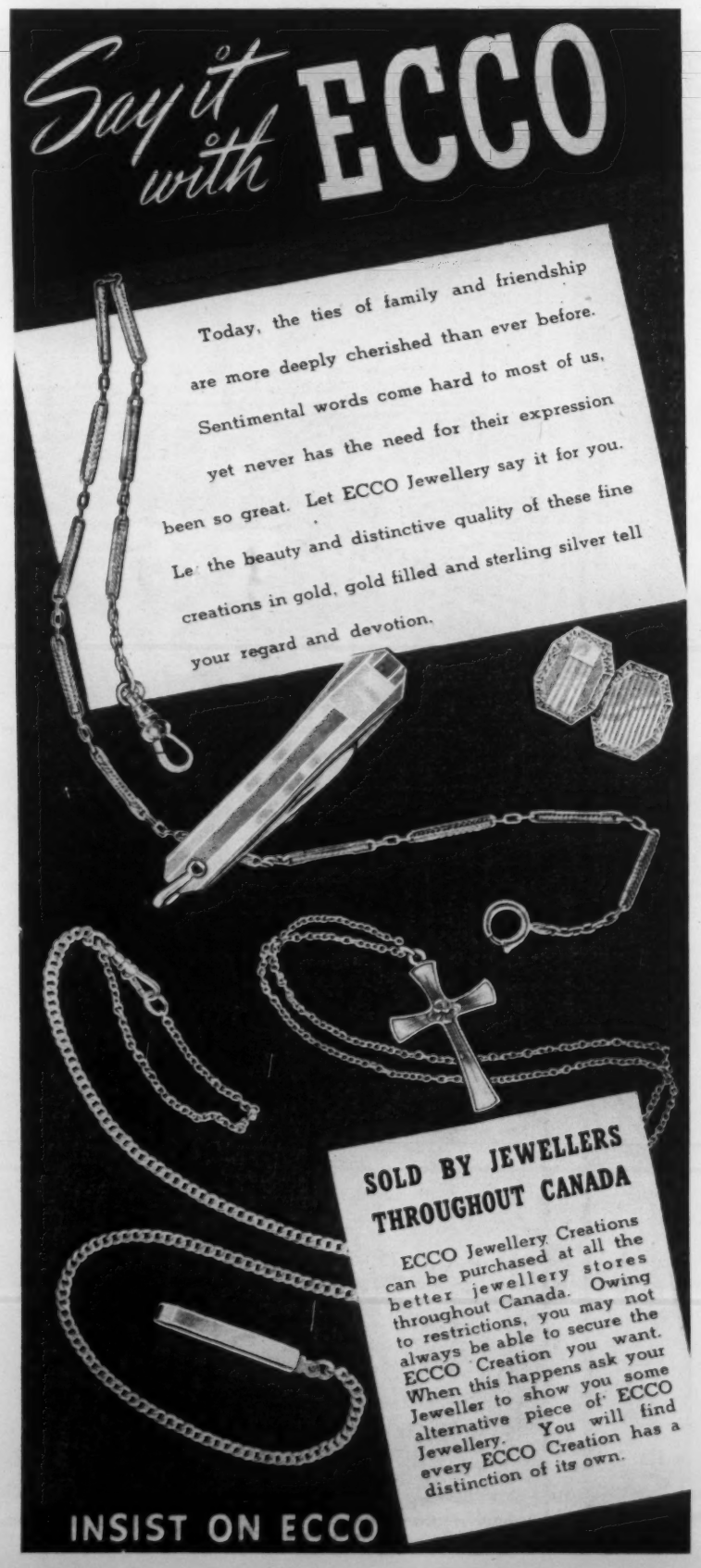

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Well, the doctor explained, you know how age affects your face and hands and hair. Over the years, your heart grows older, too, so that it may be less able to meet the demands of strenuous living. Unless you learn to know and live within the capacities of your heart, you *may* risk serious coronary heart disease even in the very prime of life.

Just what is coronary heart disease?

Coronary heart disease means that the walls of the coronary arteries—the arteries feeding the heart muscle—have hardened up a bit, become thicker, and have lost some of their elasticity. As a result, the heart muscle receives less blood and thus less food and oxygen. Naturally, if you then make excessive demands on your heart, you're inviting trouble.

Coronary heart disease is the most common form among men past forty. Even at younger ages you should watch for such possible warning symptoms as excessive fatigue, shortness of breath, chest pains, or oppression near the heart.

What can be done about it?

First, see your doctor and be guided by his advice. If the attack is severe, he may prescribe a period of rest in bed.

The doctor will surely recommend the rules for living which everyone over forty would be wise to follow as a PRECAUTION against heart disease.

For example, the doctor will advise moderation in all things. He will stress the importance of avoiding sudden exertion—the wisdom of getting plenty of sleep and avoiding overweight. Periodic physical examinations will probably be recommended, including X-ray, laboratory, or other tests.

Must patients become invalids?

No, so long as they don't overdo. Diagnosed early, the damage to the heart may be negligible. Besides, it should not be cause for needless worry. Today, thousands of people who have heart disease, and who take care of themselves, are living virtually normal lives. Strict self-discipline, to gain freedom from all worry and strain, is of primary importance. Less strenuous forms of physical recreation should be found. In other words, it is necessary *to relax.*

For more information, send for Metropolitan's free booklet, entitled, "Protecting Your Heart." Address: Booklet Department, 12-T-44, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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were taken, too, from rural districts, backward and old-fashioned in ideas.

Town and factory workers are of a different kidney. Westerners are apt to suppose, because the Japanese seem outwardly so much alike, that inwardly they must be so also. As a matter of fact they differ among themselves as much as we do, and go to extremes in every direction. They are not the docile herd, blindly obedient to authority, that some of us imagine them.

When the manhood suffrage bill was passed in 1925 it was the result of insistent popular demand. Turbulent crowds mobbed the Diet buildings, petitions were signed in blood, sometimes with the severed fingers of the signers attached. For years after that the electorate, having got the vote, hardly knew what to do with it; but when "direct action" groups, socialist or communist, were stamped out by the police the growing labor party, bitterly anti-militarist, increased its Diet representation by leaps and bounds, although some of its members were murdered by reactionaries.

Liberals Killed Off

In 1935 the Social Mass Party had 3 elected members; in the Feb. 1936 election this was increased to 15, and shortly afterwards a military uprising killed off many prominent liberals, especially those connected with the Imperial Court—Lord Privy Seal Makoto Saito, aged Finance Minister Takahashi, Inspector of Military Education Watanabé and others, and wounded Admiral Suzuki, Grand Chamberlain and beloved "uncle" and adviser of the Emperor.

In Jan. 1937 War Minister Terauchi arrogantly declared in the Diet, "There is a terrible gap between the understanding of Japan's situation, national and international, by the army and by the political parties!" For this he demanded dissolution of the Diet. He got it, but in the general election that followed the Social Mass Party gained 36 seats. Two months later the military junta plunged Japan into war with China, and in December of that year the U.S. warship "Panay" was sunk.

It is interesting to note that, while Hitler was voted into power by a majority of the German people, Japan through her representatives has increasingly opposed the tendencies of her reactionary oligarchy. Their policy of military expansion has always been unpopular in commercial and financial circles. Merchants with big interests abroad disliked it, as did a majority of the high school and university students, though every school had its small but noisy group of nationalist jingoes. In the evening classes where I taught until two days before I left Japan the students, mostly male and female clerks and mechanics, were bitter in criticism of the anti-foreign feelings being fostered by the authorities, and joked about the officially-organized "popular" processions which occasionally paraded the streets with warlike slogans on their banners.

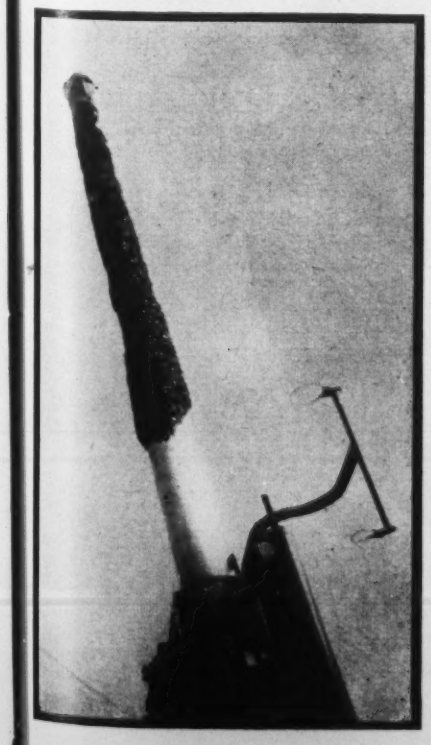
Lacked Policies

The trouble with this liberal majority, in the Diet and out, was that it had no definite policies, only sentiments. The various political parties squabbled endlessly, and, like the lower invertebrates, multiplied by division. When the country faces defeat this timid, inchoate, unvocal mass of liberal sentiment will only await leadership to raise its head. That leadership will come, I believe, from the Imperial Household itself.

The present Emperor has always been a sincere lover of peace and tranquillity, a feeling he voices yearly in his New Year poems. It was he who chose the title "Showa" or Era of Enlightened Peace for his reign—rather pathetically wishful thinking. And here I will daringly venture a prediction, which may be worth my readers' remembering. At some momentous Council of State Hirohito will apologize to his Imperial Ancestors for the pass to which he has brought his country, and abdicate in favor of his brother Chichibu, "Sports Prince" and darling of modern youth in Japan.

Such abdications were common in olden times, the reigning monarch retiring to spend his days in monastic seclusion. As B. H. Chamberlain says, "Abdication has been for many ages the *rule* in Japan — when a Mikado abdicated he was said to *ascend* to the rank of abdicated Mikado." The example of the present Duke of Windsor, even, may have some influence. Hirohito has always been a great admirer of our Royal Family.

Prince Chichibu, to whom I gave private lessons during his three years at the Staff College, is a man of strong and democratic mind. He loved to talk to me nostalgically of his life in England, when he could take out a skiff and row, all by himself, on the Thames at Richmond! His consort was educated at the Quaker College of Swarthmoor in the States. Under his guidance, if the Allied peace terms are not too onerous, the modern sedulous encouragement of devotion to the Imperial Throne would back-fire on its reactionary devisers and Japan might easily be swung into line with the progressive nations of the world.



The bees are tough, mighty tough in the East. This collection has the nerve to swarm round the nozzle of one of our big guns in India. Will Hirohito get stung when it goes off?

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Mr. King Got in the Stream and Made His Stand in the Middle

By G. C. WHITTAKER

WHAT is of first and most importance—the thing apart—is, of course, that the armies overseas are to be adequately reinforced. That is what had to be done regardless of anything else. It is what the country was anxious about and insistent upon. In its anxiety it wanted certainty, unqualified assurance that it would be done. The former Minister of National Defence having stated that the only way in which there could be certainty about it was through the use of the drafted and trained men of the home defence army, the country insisted on this. It refused to accept as not being good enough, the belief and the hope of the Prime Minister and the new Minister of Defence that it could be done without this.

The refusal was so emphatic, the insistence on certainty so forceful, that the Government could not withstand them. It had to bend or break. With Parliament present as the epitome of the people to press their insistence immediately, the Prime Minister chose that the Government should bend. He determined that he must forego the belief and the hope of himself and General McNaughton that something short of the use of the home defence troops would suffice and give the people the certainty they insisted upon having. He has given it.

Reinforcements Settled

Adequate reinforcements are to be sent overseas. Assurance that they will be adequate is supplied to the people in the action taken for the use of the home defence army. That sacred issue, between the people and the Government,—which was not a political issue—has been settled. Settled in the way the people insisted it should be.

If we were the printer setting this in type we would employ the device commonly used in society columns to distinguish announcements from the court circulars pertaining to the movements of royalty or vice-royalty from intelligence notes on the doings of ordinary persons. We would separate the foregoing from what follows by at least a three-em dash. For, having made due note of the event which claimed undisputed precedence in our consideration, we are proceeding to examine and report upon other facets of the matter, and while these are highly interesting and, in a political entity like Canada, not without important significance, it would be vulgar and indecent to let them appear to be confused in any degree with the supreme concern of the nation.

It seems to us that perhaps we can best serve the interests of the reader by throwing some light upon and bringing into their proper relationship phases of the matter which may be somewhat obscure to those who were not present. Interesting and provocative aspects of it developed or were revealed in a piecemeal way, in some cases only by implication, amidst a confusion of subsidiary considerations, which must have made their underlying significance difficult of recognition.

The Issues

In our assessment, the most interesting questions are these: How did Mr. King come to take the step which it seemed so difficult for him to take, which he was obviously determined until so recently not to take? What was the cause and what was the significance of the apparent confusion as to the effect of that step in General McNaughton's statements to the House of Commons? How is this step to be reconciled with the dismissal of Colonel Ralston who advocated it and his replacement by General McNaughton who opposed it? What did Mr. King expect to gain and what did he gain or does he stand to gain by meeting Parliament? What is the immediate effect on the political situation? What the probable effect or the effect the Prime Minister seeks on the situation at election time?

We are giving what appear to us, at this stage and from the view we have had of the situation, to be the answers. We are writing in advance of the debate in the House and they are subject accordingly to modification. We give them in the order into which they fall most easily, and to some extent they may merge.

Having watched Mr. King perform for a quarter of a century, often before an unsympathetic audience, most people probably expected he would prove equal to the strain of extracting one more rabbit from the hat, empty though it appeared to be. It is to be assumed that the Prime Minister himself shared the expectation. Nemesis might, as his enemies believed, be close on his heels, but it was not on the cards that he would pause, as they hoped, to let her overtake him.

It does not appear, however, that at the time he had Parliament summoned he had identified the particular rabbit he would lay hold on. Certainly the corps of "observers" who were watching him failed to even include the right one in the range of his choice. But as one of them we submit extenuation.

When Caesar, to switch the metaphor, reaches the Rubicon you have every right to expect he will make his stand on the one side of it or cross to the other. How are you to anticipate that instead he will wade to the centre of the stream and attempt to stand there? And that is what Mr. King has done. This bit of strategy is the one rabbit nobody suspected of being in the hat.

He may be a little closer now to the farther shore than he perhaps thought it would be necessary to go when he stepped into the water with his historic order-in-council, but he had made allowance for the difficulties of the river bottom. There is conscription, as eight provinces wanted, and there is the maintenance of the voluntary system, as the ninth wanted.

You are expected to see a little more of one than of the other according to the point of view which conforms the more to what you want to see. Just now it may appear to those of the eight provinces that there is a little more conscription than non-conscription, which is what Mr. King would desire in the present circumstances. A little later and under changed circumstances, for so has it been arranged, the non-conscription element may become the more visible.

Displeases Most the Least

This course will not, of course, wholly please either the eight provinces or the ninth. Looking on, we think he shrewdly selected it as the one course that would displease either the least. He chose it, naturally, as the one course that seemed to come closest to serving his necessities, but we think you will see him making a pretty fair job of identifying his necessities with those of the nation. They are: the necessity of provision of maintaining a vigorous war effort, including adequate reinforcements for the armies, the necessity of preserving national unity as far as possible, the necessity of preserving the life of his administration. You will, we think, see him merge them into one necessity. You will see him propound a proposition pretty difficult to dispute: that without national unity there could not be a fully vigorous war effort, and that without his administration there

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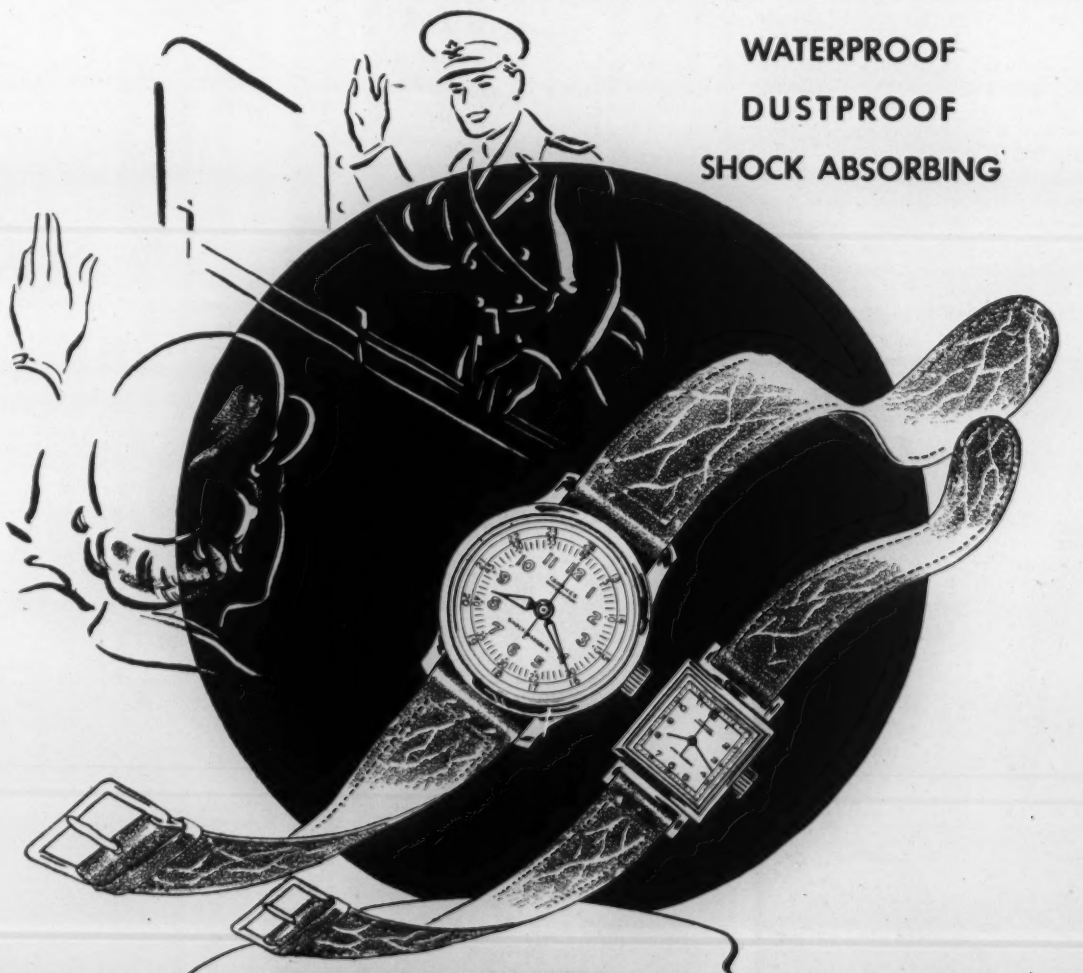

TAVANNES Watches

TIME THE WORLD

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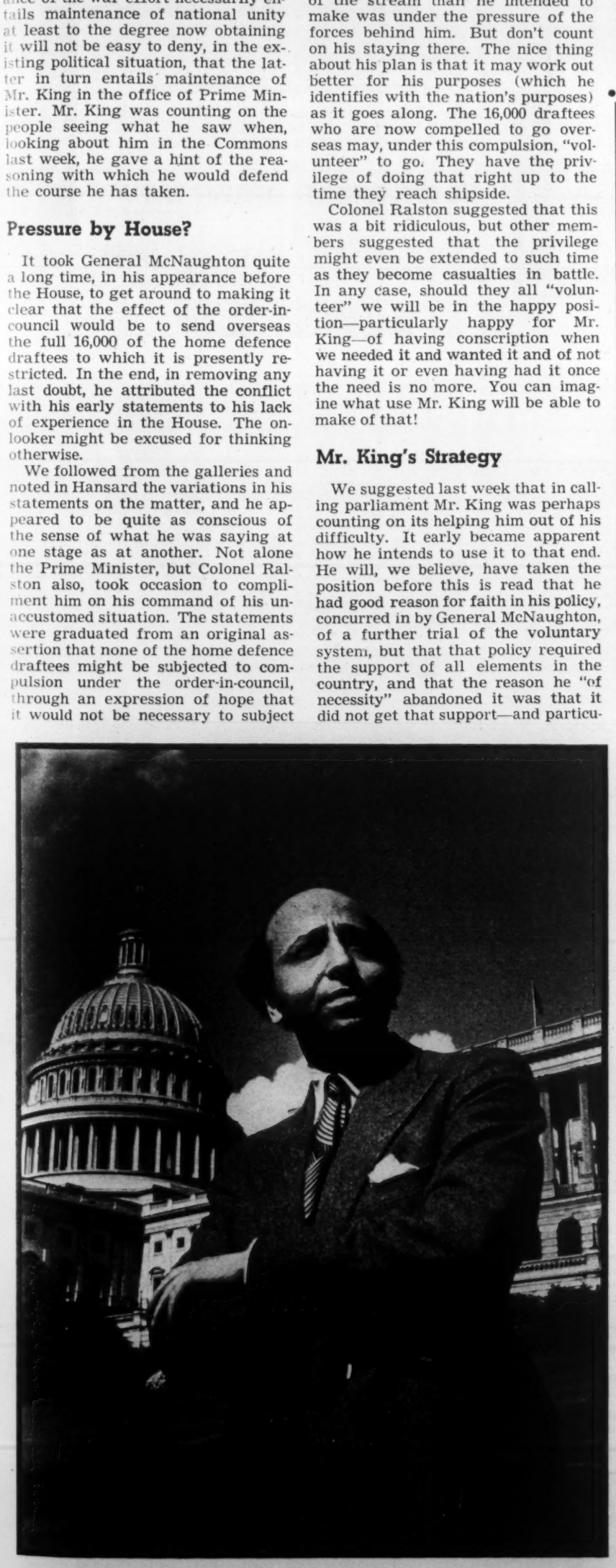

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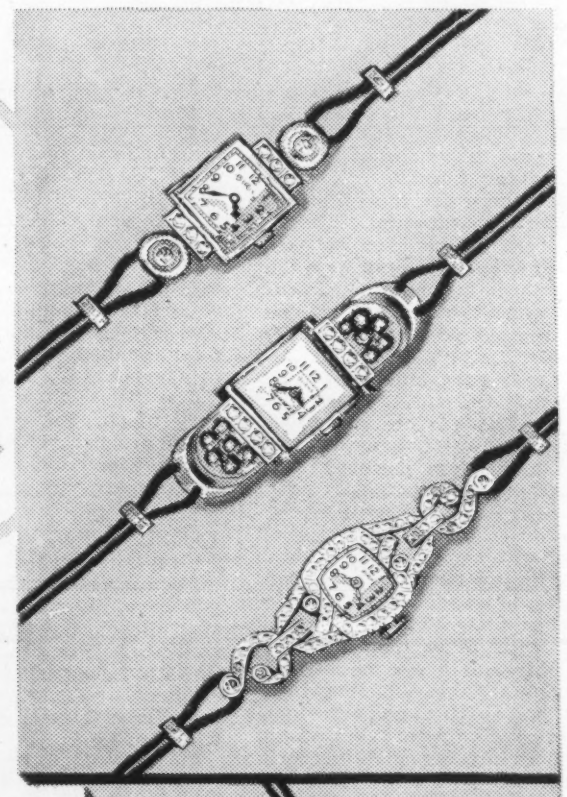

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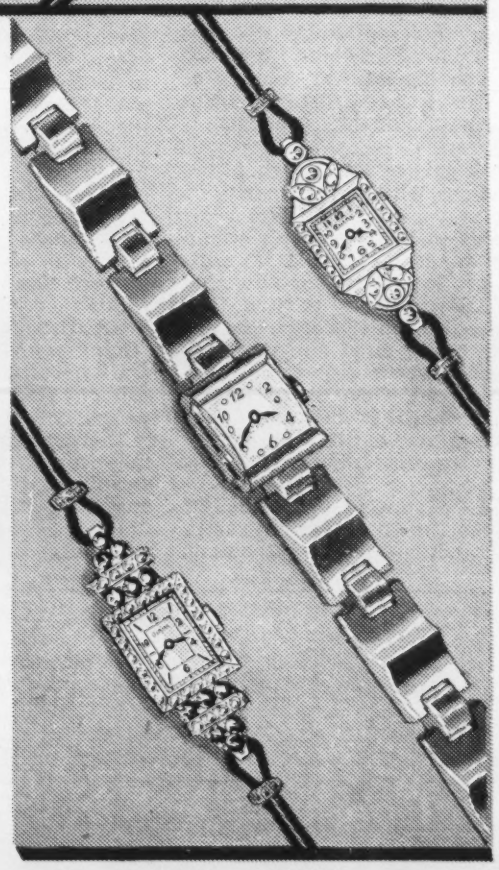

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Mr. King Got in the Stream and Made His Stand in the Middle

By G. C. WHITTAKER

WHAT is of first and most importance—the thing apart—is, of course, that the armies overseas are to be adequately reinforced. That is what had to be done regardless of anything else. It is what the country was anxious about and insistent upon. In its anxiety it wanted certainty, unqualified assurance that it would be done. The former Minister of National Defence having stated that the only way in which there could be certainty about it was through the use of the drafted and trained men of the home defence army, the country insisted on this. It refused to accept as not being good enough, the belief and the hope of the Prime Minister and the new Minister of Defence that it could be done without this.

The refusal was so emphatic, the insistence on certainty so forceful, that the Government could not withstand them. It had to bend or break. With Parliament present as the epitome of the people to press their insistence immediately, the Prime Minister chose that the Government should bend. He determined that he must forego the belief and the hope of himself and General McNaughton that something short of the use of the home defence troops would suffice and give the people the certainty they insisted upon having. He has given it.

Reinforcements Settled

Adequate reinforcements are to be sent overseas. Assurance that they will be adequate is supplied to the people in the action taken for the use of the home defence army. That sacred issue, between the people and the Government,—which was not a political issue—has been settled. Settled in the way the people insisted it should be.

If we were the printer setting this in type we would employ the device commonly used in society columns to distinguish announcements from the court circulars pertaining to the movements of royalty or vice-royalty from intelligence notes on the doings of ordinary persons. We would separate the foregoing from what follows by at least a three-em dash. For, having made due note of the event which claimed undisputed precedence in our consideration, we are proceeding to examine and report upon other facets of the matter, and while these are highly interesting and, in a political entity like Canada, not without important significance, it would be vulgar and indecent to let them appear to be confused in any degree with the supreme concern of the nation.

It seems to us that perhaps we can best serve the interests of the reader by throwing some light upon and bringing into their proper relationship phases of the matter which may be somewhat obscure to those who were not present. Interesting and provocative aspects of it developed or were revealed in a piecemeal way, in some cases only by implication, amidst a confusion of subsidiary considerations, which must have made their underlying significance difficult of recognition.

The Issues

In our assessment, the most interesting questions are these: How did Mr. King come to take the step which it seemed so difficult for him to take, which he was obviously determined until so recently not to take? What was the cause and what was the significance of the apparent confusion as to the effect of that step in General McNaughton's statements to the House of Commons? How is this step to be reconciled with the dismissal of Colonel Ralston who advocated it and his replacement by General McNaughton who opposed it? What did Mr. King expect to gain and what did he gain or does he stand to gain by meeting Parliament? What is the immediate effect on the political situation? What the probable effect or the effect the Prime Minister seeks on the situation at election time?

We are giving what appear to us, at this stage and from the view we have had of the situation, to be the answers. We are writing in advance of the debate in the House and they are subject accordingly to modification. We give them in the order into which they fall most easily, and to some extent they may merge.

Having watched Mr. King perform for a quarter of a century, often before an unsympathetic audience, most people probably expected he would prove equal to the strain of extracting one more rabbit from the hat, empty though it appeared to be. It is to be assumed that the Prime Minister himself shared the expectation. Nemesis might, as his enemies believed, be close on his heels, but it was not on the cards that he would pause, as they hoped, to let her overtake him.

It does not appear, however, that at the time he had Parliament summoned he had identified the particular rabbit he would lay hold on. Certainly the corps of "observers" who were watching him failed to even include the right one in the range of his choice. But as one of them we submit extenuation.

When Caesar, to switch the metaphor, reaches the Rubicon you have every right to expect he will make his stand on the one side of it or cross to the other. How are you to anticipate that instead he will wade to the centre of the stream and attempt to stand there? And that is what Mr. King has done. This bit of strategy is the one rabbit nobody suspected of being in the hat.

He may be a little closer now to the farther shore than he perhaps thought it would be necessary to go when he stepped into the water with his historic order-in-council, but he had made allowance for the difficulties of the river bottom. There is conscription, as eight provinces wanted, and there is the maintenance of the voluntary system, as the ninth wanted.

You are expected to see a little more of one than of the other according to the point of view which conforms the more to what you want to see. Just now it may appear to those of the eight provinces that there is a little more conscription than non-conscription, which is what Mr. King would desire in the present circumstances. A little later and under changed circumstances, for so has it been arranged, the non-conscription element may become the more visible.

Displeases Most the Least

This course will not, of course, wholly please either the eight provinces or the ninth. Looking on, we think he shrewdly selected it as the one course that would displease either the least. He chose it, naturally, as the one course that seemed to come closest to serving his necessities, but we think you will see him making a pretty fair job of identifying his necessities with those of the nation. They are: the necessity of provision of maintaining a vigorous war effort, including adequate reinforcements for the armies, the necessity of preserving national unity as far as possible, the necessity of preserving the life of his administration. You will, we think, see him merge them into one necessity. You will see him propound a proposition pretty difficult to dispute: that without national unity there could not be a fully vigorous war effort, and that without his administration there

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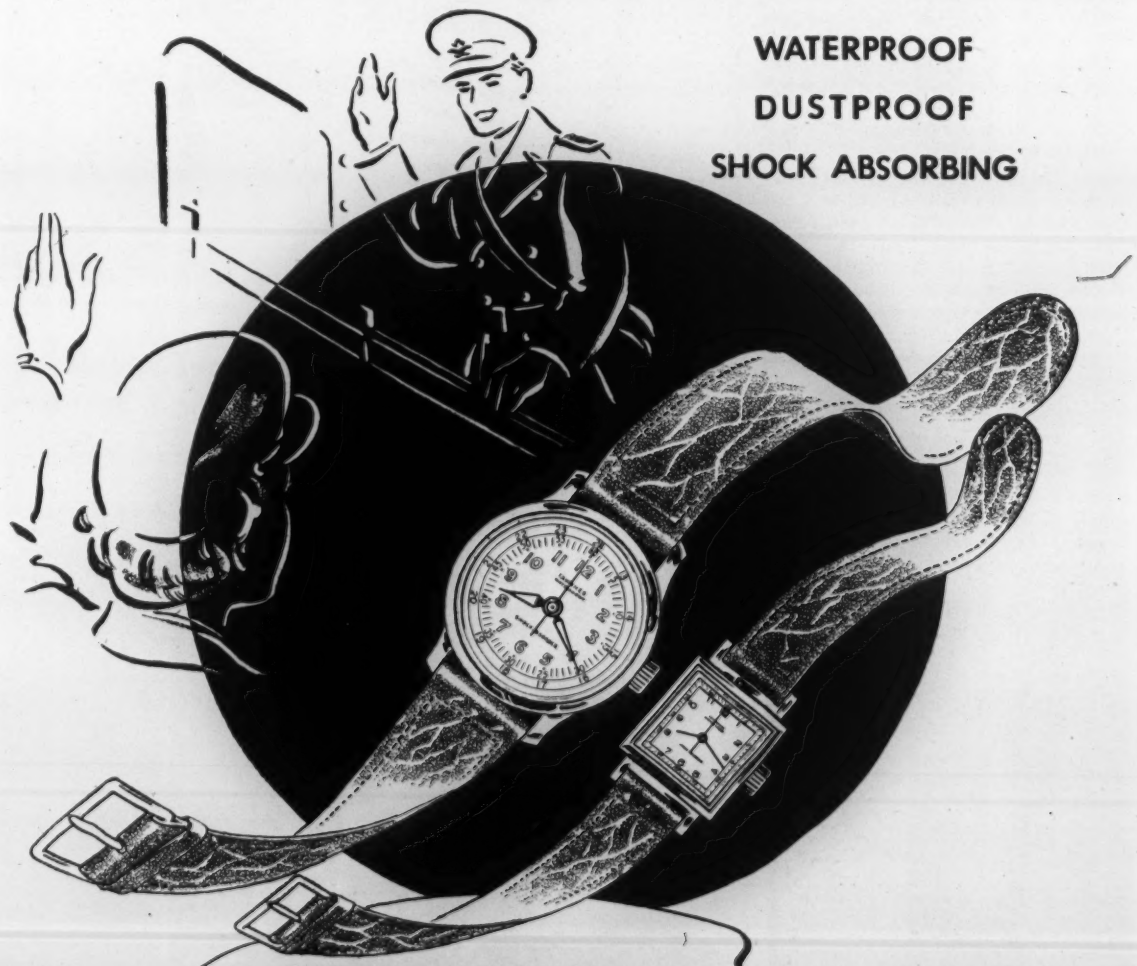

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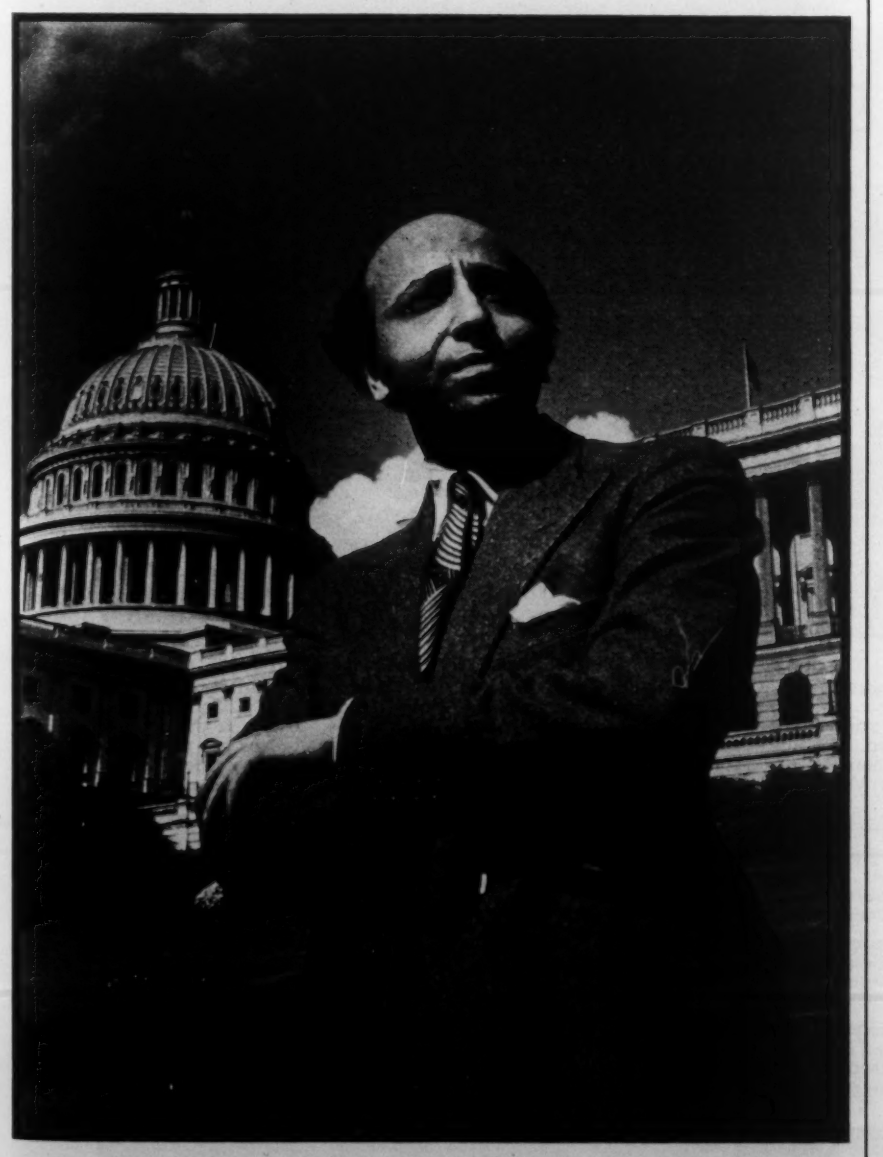

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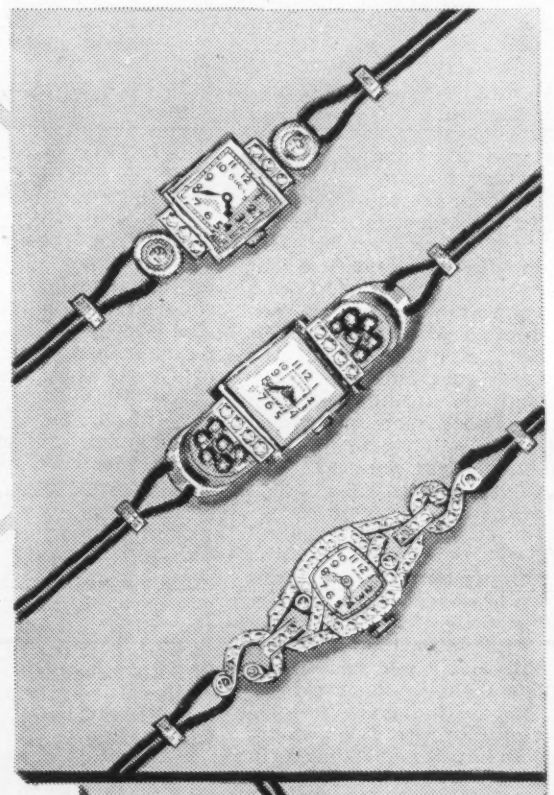

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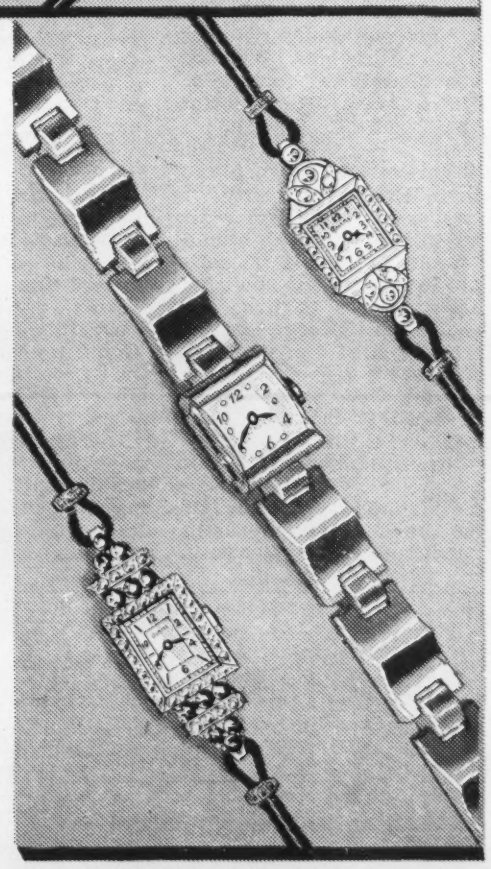

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Sure, a Merry Christmas! But Once a Year is Quite Enough

By F. F. FIELD

I LOVE Christmas—I guess it's the spirit of the thing. Although this year, with liquor rationing being what it is, most of us will be lucky to be offered a glass of native wine—92c a bottle.

And everyone is so thoughtful. Take my own case, for instance. I'm a total abstainer, but I stored away twenty-six ounces every two months all summer—guess what province I live in?—just to be able to look after my friends when Christmas rolls around. Of course, I haven't got it now. I was indiscreet enough to brag about my little cache one day and that same night a swarm of very dry and insistent locusts descended on me. I suppose that's one of the penalties of having friends.

And then there are the gifts. For example, let's look at some of the useful little presents I received last year. What could have been nicer than that pair of mauve ear-muffs! I mean, the color wasn't quite my type but our winters *are* cold and gifts of this kind show clearly the time and trouble which goes into their selection. What if the spring steel band between them does freeze to my head and pull out great patches of both skin and hair when removed? It's the thought that counts.

I was also presented with an array of traditional Christmas ties, all of which still repose, virginal and unsullied, on my tie rack; two boxes of cigarettes of a brand I can't smoke; the sweetest little Yuletide stocking filled up with razor blades (new), lighter flints and a telephone memoranda book with two phoney numbers in it; and a pair of garters which, had I continued to wear them, would have reduced my legs to stumps in no time at all.

But don't get me wrong. I'm not cynical. I like Christmas. It's nice to know your friends are thinking of you even if you are a little doubtful about the nature of their thoughts.

THE best part of all, though, is the Christmas Eve office party. I wouldn't stay away from it for all the blondes in Hollywood. Or would I? No, it would be too difficult sorting things out afterwards. Imagine coming back to work to find that you'd missed seeing George, the accountant, being fired on the spot when he dumped the ice over the manager's bald head. Or to discover that, as an aftermath to the party, the boss has had to give Gloria, his secretary, a pretty substantial increase in salary.

Besides, everyone is so friendly. Of course, the knives aren't exactly sheathed; they're merely put out of sight for a day. And there's such an air of anticipation; an atmosphere of bustling activity.

But let's start at the beginning. You rise as usual, shave, bathe and breakfast. In a mood of happy expectancy, perhaps you indulge in a little singing—a few of the old and tuneful carols. As it should be at Christmas, all seems right with the world.

So, although you realize she has seen you in action on Christmas Eve before, it comes as a bit of a shock when the little woman stops you on the way out the front door.

"Don't forget, dear," she admonishes with a sweet but significant smile, "we have people coming in tonight. And there's the tree to decorate. So don't try to drink the town dry. In spite of rationing, you know, there's plenty to go round. And that reminds me," she adds with somewhat sterner mien, "I don't want you moping about tomorrow in front of the children like you did last year. Christmas is their day and it'll be so much nicer for them if they see their father in a vertical position for a change."

The little lecture doesn't upset you very much. Like most women, she hasn't learned yet to say her piece in the first sentence, and you didn't hear the rest anyway.

REFLECTING with a grim smile on how you took the garage door off coming home last Christmas Eve, you carefully back the car out and start driving downtown, listening the while to "fifteen minutes of beloved Christmas carols, coming to you by electrical transcription." The message from Garcia, or whatever your wife's name is, is forgotten already.

Slowly, you thread your way through the maze of last-minute shoppers and Yuletide traffic. There is, it seems, a smile on every face, a song in every heart, a brightly-wrapped parcel under every arm, and the thought of it makes you warm inside. It does, at least, until a heathen motorcycle cop barks at you to pull over and happily gives you a ticket for going through a red light.

"What do you think this is?" he asks, with an ill-conceived attempt at humor. "Christmas?"

But they just can't seem to get you down this morning and, whistling "Going my Way?", you park the car and stride into the office, a genuine smile of gladness replacing the habitual early morning scowl.

There is already an air of Christmas about the office. Tastefully-wrapped gifts weigh each desk down heavily. A few hastily contrived decorations, including a sprig of mistletoe purchased and surreptitiously hung by some of the more hopeful maiden stenographers, are conspicuous by their very paucity. The firm, of course, ceased to believe in Santa Claus long ago. A red potted poinsettia dignifies the boss' desk, just in case.

Even the pretence of work is quickly forgotten, except by one or two of the senior men who try to look busy. But it is obviously an effort and, although they scowl from time to time, you can see they'd much rather be with the boys who have already congregated around the water cooler, or with the stenos who sit, lithesome legs swinging loosely, on a corner desk, giggling.

ALTHOUGH the staff has been instructed not to start the party until twelve o'clock, an hour before that time you catch a wink from the next office and casually make your way to the wash room where a goodly number is already gathered in the interests of perpetuating the distilling industry of old Scotland.

"Just a short one, Jim," you say modestly, but you don't renege when a double is handed to you. "Hm-m," wiping your mouth with the back of a hand, "what kind is it? No! Don't tell me. Where d'ya get it? Oh, no more, thanks. Not just now. Well... all right, but this time I really mean a short one."

Everyone tries to duck when the manager walks in unexpectedly. But he merely grins and, to your surprise, accepts a quick one himself. It's the first time you'd ever thought of him as a human being.

Presently, the factory whistle proclaims the noon hour and everyone makes a show of putting away their untouched work. Like magic, the girls produce huge hampers of sandwiches, cake, doughnuts, pickles, nuts and other indigestible but attractive looking foodstuffs and, amid a buzz of animated conversation, set them artistically on one of the big desks. The men, some of them swaying ever so slightly, stand around with amused but tolerant smiles on their faces. Even the chief, his protruding midriff a sign of opulence, condescends to speak to everyone and shows that he's among the privileged classes by prematurely sampling a pickle.

Now, amid cries of surprised pleasure, the bottled refreshment is brought out of hiding. Everyone tries to look innocent and shies away

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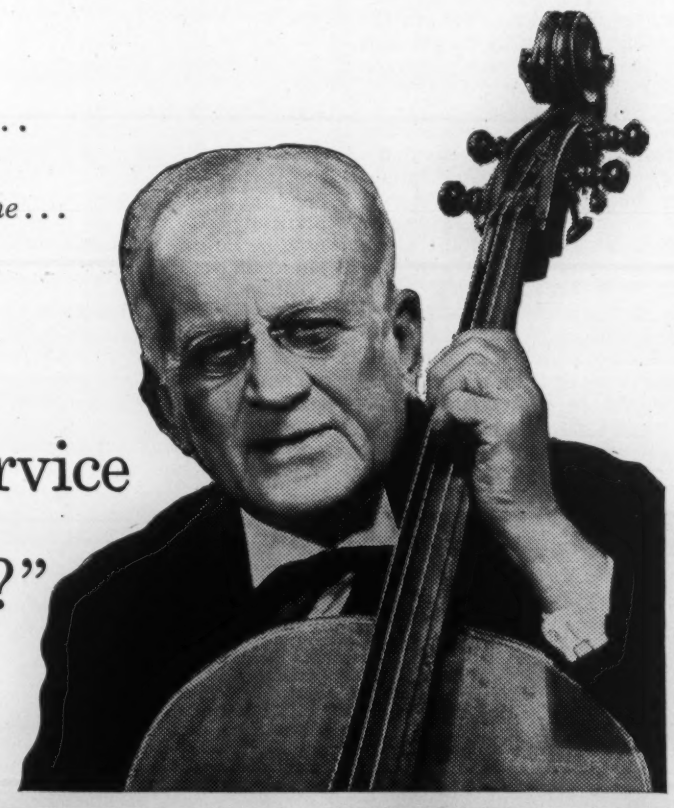

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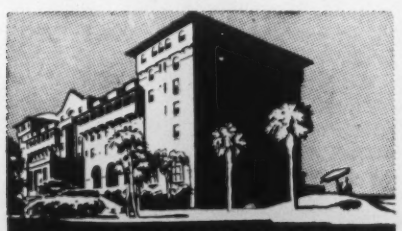

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from the depredations wrought during the morning. It's like the fellow who, with stealthy guilt, tees up his ball on the fairway all summer and then on October 1 announces in all innocence that it's now in order to play winter rules.

The tide of refreshment is at a sharply lower ebb. This apparently causes some concern, for the ways and means committee immediately starts its whispered consultations. You feel that this is none of your business, however, because you're going to stay sober today. Remember?

Rapidly, the party reaches a crescendo of spirited conversation, gay laughter, shouting and pranks. Everyone, even to the boss, loosens up and a lot of things are said and done for which there will be regrets. For instance, it is at this point that George, the accountant, finds an outlet for a long suppressed desire by picking up a bowl of crushed ice and letting it fall, slowly and lingeringly, over the manager's shining dome. There is a hushed silence which is broken finally by a rasping, angry voice which says, simply but inexorably, "You're fired!"

GEORGE shrugs his shoulders with an air of resignation. "Oh well," he grins as he walks to the door, "it seemed like a good idea at the time."

Now, some of the younger bachelors begin to wander off—perhaps to console with George, possibly to seek greener pastures, probably because they themselves had harbored similar thoughts. But you and the others linger on. This, you have reason to believe, may develop into a good party. In a spirit of good fellowship, you join a merry group which is contemplating adjournment and resumption of the fiesta at somebody's house.

Caution thrown to the winds, you immediately suggest everyone come to your place. There is, of course, no dissenting voice. They were just waiting for a sucker and the first thing you know three taxicabs, bursting with human cargo, are setting a course for your happy little menage. For a moment, doubt casts a pall over your spontaneous goodwill effort. You begin to think about the "peace on earth" business. Perhaps you should have at least telephoned the little yokemate to warn her of the impending cataclysm. But no, she's a good sport. Shure, she's a good shport. Shtop worryin'!

It is a bit of a shock to the neighbors to see so much Christmas spirit emerge from three ordinary taxicabs, for it is a quiet, respectable district. But the shock is nothing to that which hits and almost prostrates the little woman in the front window of your house. Mop in hand, she is wearing a house dress. But with the resourcefulness known only to the female of the species she comes to the door fully and presentably clothed to "welcome" your guests. Her smile is bright enough to conceal the chagrin that lurks beneath. Even when she looks at you, her eyes show none of the anger which seethes inside.

With good-natured tolerance, she brushes away the apologies.

"Not at all, my dear. It's nice to have you all."

"I'm so glad you could come. No trouble at all."

"Why, think nothing of it. Will said he might bring a few of you home."

By six o'clock you are sorry you ever issued such an open-handed invitation. After a few hurried whispers—and threats—in the kitchen, you determine to lay off the stuff yourself and make an effort to repair the domestic damage wrought. A few subtle hints are dropped about the hour. But everyone's having *such* a grand time. There seems to be no hurry to leave.

Probably as partial punishment, you are being made to work your fool head to the bone, serving drinks, making sandwiches—everybody's hungry again—emptying ash trays, putting out cigarettes which smolder unheeded in the rug or on the grand piano and trying to keep peace between two belligerent office colleagues. The ill-concealed passes the little redhead makes at you don't help matters, either. And then, of course, you are reminded by a tight-lipped wife that you left the car downtown. "And we have to go to mother's tomorrow!"

WIDE-EYED and red-cheeked, the children return from an afternoon of play in the snow and are quickly shooed from a lush chorus of greetings into the kitchen for a quick supper and then to bed. And still the band plays on.

The official Christmas Eve guests begin to arrive and suddenly everything is in such a snarl of confusion, comings and goings, revelry and sheer bedlam, you again look to your depleted cellar for comfort. So intense is your misery, even the frigid glares which greet you every time you enter the kitchen fail to halt your new resolve.

At last, it's all over. Apparently the party is a huge success for it's two o'clock when, amid loud and prolonged shouts of "Merry Christmas!", the assembly breaks up.

As soon as the last guest staggers through the door, your thoughts turn to a warm, comfortable bed. But it is not to be. No, there is no lecture on the evils of strong drink and of weak companions, only a suggestion, made softly and sweetly, that there is work for you to do. One by one, she enumerates the tasks confronting you. There is the general shambles to be cleared, dishes and glasses to be washed, ash trays to be emptied again, bottles to be disposed of, food to be put away and—don't forget—the Christmas tree to decorate.

And just to put salt in the wound, she adds cheerfully as she makes ready to retire, "Don't forget, the children will be up at seven o'clock and you're to be up with them. And as soon as we've opened our presents and had breakfast, you'll have to run down and get the car. Good night, dear, and—Merry Christmas!"

In the current Royal Canadian Academy exhibition at the Art Gallery of Toronto is this interesting oil, "Manoeuvres", by H. G. Glyde, A.R.C.A., of Calgary, Alta. It is one of the few paintings on a war theme in this exhibit by Canada's senior artists. Mr. Glyde was chosen with A. Y. Jackson to make documentary paintings of the Alaska Highway project.

He's doing a *mighty job*

Though around half a million men and women have left the farm for the armed forces and war plants, Canada's farmers have pitched in and produced 40% more foodstuffs than they supplied before the war. One reason they have been able to do so has been their unwavering determination under trying conditions. Another has been the increasing mechanization of farm operations . . . through such time-saving, labor-saving aids, for instance, as water systems.

On more and more farms, piping is doing the work of drawing water from the well and distributing it to house and barn . . . cooling milk and washing dairy utensils . . . supplying orchards and small-fruit operations with plentiful water during certain growing periods . . . irrigating arid tracts of soil. Piping does other jobs, too—such as heating greenhouses, or serving as vacuum lines for operating milking machines.

Last, but not least, piping carries ample water to the farmer's home, bringing new standards of convenience, comfort and health; speeding housework; making possible modern hot-water heating and safe sewage disposal.

On the farm, just as in industry and in city houses, valves, fittings and pipe contribute to our modern way of living and working. With the spread of rural electrification it will serve still more farm families. Then, as now, much of this piping equipment will bear the name of Crane or the identifying initial "C".

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THE HITLER WAR

Europe Is Bound To Be Socialist But How Far Left Will It Go?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHILE the pressure of our Western Front offensive erupted into Alsace and steadily ground its way towards Cologne at a half-mile-a-day pace, while the Soviets continued their great right wheel through Hungary and Slovakia, and our bombing fleets continued to slash at Germany's oil production, at least three governments of our smaller European allies were plunged into crisis.

The degree varied in the different countries, from Belgium to Poland, but it is not to be thought that any sound solution will be found overnight in any of them, so perhaps a review of the basic underlying factors would be the most worthwhile approach.

The Belgian crisis came closest to home, because so many Canadian families have been receiving letters from their menfolk during the past two months giving a sympathetic picture of a friendly, grateful and most hospitable people, of the amazing contrasts of life in Antwerp with the war going on in the suburbs, and of a glorious leave in undamaged Ghent.

The Belgian Crisis

Pierlot maintained a very small government-in-exile, and this undramatic, earnest and well-respected team returned promptly to their country on its liberation, to make a business-like start at reactivating its public life. The Cabinet was filled out to regular size by taking in the most prominent leaders of the Resistance, and almost at once undertook a bold surgical operation on the inflated currency.

Foreign observers were amazed at the quiet way in which the public handed in, on three day's notice, its bundles of nearly worthless paper in exchange for a drastically smaller amount of new money of real value. This exchange was limited to a fairly small amount for each individual; all large balances were held for examination of how they were acquired—by black market operations, for example.

The government also made a good impression in promptly taking into custody some 60,000 collaborators. Then the next thing we heard there were demonstrations and finally shooting in the streets. This arose over the decision to call in the arms of the resistance movement, the "White Army." It was a decision which the French Government had had to take, too, and which had also caused trouble in France.

Pierlot, like de Gaulle, soon found that you cannot run an orderly country with armed bands running about. And while the majority of these elements may be true patriots, who had just helped liberate their country and were intent on finishing the job "properly," there was bound to be a proportion of hoodlums, who had seized the opportunity to get arms, and there was also a revolutionary element for whom this was a rare opportunity.

From the side of the patriots there was a natural bewilderment and resentment at being called to yield their arms so soon after having been exhorted to wield them for the nation's liberation. But the impression given by the demonstrations, with reports of red flags, communist banners and the singing of the Internationale, is that they were chiefly instigated by the revolutionists, anxious to retain the armed formations which must be the dream of any such group.

Pierlot Defies Mob

As Pierlot said in parliament, he had to ask himself where were the other 999 out of every 1000 Belgians who were not out there in the street; he concluded they were quietly at home. When he went on to declare "We will go when the time comes, but not in that way," he received an ovation.

Then followed the second week-end demonstration, with the shooting. Accounts of this vary. The first one, from the government, said that the demonstrators, having broken into the "neutral" zone around the government buildings, threw a German hand grenade amongst the police, who tossed it back, killing and wounding a number of the crowd. The Communist leader derided this explanation.

What public support the Communists have received for their demonstrations comes from dissatisfaction with the slow progress of the purge of collaborators, and the complaint that some of the big industrialists whose factories were used by the Germans have not been hauled in.

It is natural that the regular processes of the law would move too slowly to suit the mood of a newly liberated people. As to highly-placed collaborators, I don't know the details, but I do know that in France, Renault, whose automobile works was used by the enemy, has had these taken away from him as a collaborator, while the director of the famous Schneider-Creusot arms works, which was also used by the Germans, is hailed as a resistance leader. So there seems a case for investigation, which hot blood must find tedious.

From Conspiracy to Law

At the bottom of it all there is a nation whose normal political life has been interrupted for four years, and among whom all the normal virtues of law observation and orderliness have been replaced during this time by the call to sabotage and conspiracy. On the economic side there is the unexpectedly sudden liberation of the country, with most of its cities, industries and mines intact, but sitting idle because of lack of transportation and raw materials.

It is perhaps a little too much to expect people to sit in cold homes, with inadequate food, week after week, and keep on reminding themselves how lucky they are. But as long as Belgium remains the main deploying field for our armies, normal conditions cannot be restored and government will remain an extremely difficult task.

Yet one only has to turn to Italy to see how relatively favorable is Belgium's position. If that country is the rear area for our main armies, it is also their leave area and must draw a huge income from this, equivalent to the normal tourist income of Switzerland or Austria. Families billeting Allied soldiers must receive some share of their rations and food parcels. And bridges and railways will be restored, which will permit at least some percentage of civilian travel.

In Italy, this benefit, which helped to relieve the immediate distress of the people, has largely passed on, as the country became a secondary theatre and the war moved away from the poverty-stricken and half-ruined south. In the south of Italy, too, there are few industries to restart, if raw materials could be provided by what smaller craft remain available in the Mediterranean.

Italian Problems Vast

To grapple with this situation there is a political life characterized not by the intense activity and vigor of France and Belgium, but by the lethargy and corruption intensified in the always indolent and uneducated south of Italy by 22 years of Fascist rule. The chief leaders on the scene are old men such as Bonomi, Sforza and Orlando, from pre-Fascist days, in contrast to the youth in high position in France, and their problem is truly gargantuan.

The country is physically devastated and morally moribund. The south is occupied by the Allies, the north by the Germans, and a war is going on in the middle. The peasantry and city population of the south is half starving, heat and power depend on coal which Britain cannot spare, and the political and social vigor of the north is not yet available for the job of reconstruction.

What could the most able government do under such circumstances, even if its people were wholeheartedly united behind it, as the bulk of the Belgian people seem to be behind the Pierlot Government? There is no such unity in Italy. There are the old conservative statesmen mentioned, to whom, with Badoglio, the Allied occupation authorities seem to have given support. And there are the newly reformed and incoherent parties of the left, waiting for the great influx of strength which they expect from the northern industrial areas.

And there is the monarchist question. It should be a salutary reminder to those who believe that economic factors are at the base of all political reactions that, with scarcely bread to eat the Italian people are intensely concerned with the question of whether or not they should retain the monarchy.

The recent crisis, which brought on the resignation of the Bonomi Government, appears to have stemmed chiefly from an exclusive interview which Prince Humbert, acting as Lieutenant-General of the Realm though not yet King in name, gave to the *New York Times* a month ago, in which he argued for a popular plebiscite to settle the monarchical question rather than a constitutional assembly.

Humbert asserted in this interest-

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ing statement that the monarchy in Italy must move to the left. But he believed there was definitely a place for it, and that it could give stability to the country as in Britain, Holland, Belgium, Norway and Sweden, all progressive countries. Summing up, the correspondent, Herbert L. Matthews, said he had the impression that Humbert was going to put up a strong fight for the institution. And he notes that in the current crisis Humbert, who played no part in the formation of the Bonomi Government, has reasserted the position of constitutional monarch, and will perform his function of calling on Bonomi's successor, or Bonomi again, to form a new government.

But the situation remains extremely unstable, and with the liberation of the ruined and proletarian north, will become even more so. The only thing that makes government possible at all at present, seems to be the waiting policy of the Communists and Socialists; and the only real question in Italy is not, will the country go right or left, but will it stop at democratic socialism or plunge into communism.

The Eggs Are Scrambled

The same could be said for most of Europe. Who can imagine that the countless industries taken over or "bought" by the Germans will, or can, simply be restored by new popular governments to their former owners, some collaborators, some emigrated, some dead? In France we have seen a fairly moderate beginning, with nationalization of the coal mines, (the owners to be compensated) and confiscation of the Renault Works, as a penalty for collaboration.

In Czechoslovakia, where the German process of buying up industry has been more complete, the solution will probably be more drastic. The Skoda Works will certainly be taken over by the state, and probably the big industrial properties of the Sudeten Germans, most of whom are to be forcibly evacuated into Germany—and rightly so.

This is not to say that Czechoslovakia, and France, will not remain democratic. The democratic instincts in these countries are sound, and their people are not likely to turn to another totalitarianism after regaining their much cherished freedom. There is nothing in true socialism that is incompatible with democracy, though a truly free socialistic state may prove as hard a balance to achieve as a truly free political democracy.

To call Soviet communism "democracy" is however, nonsense, as William L. White illustrates in his trenchant, if sketchy, survey of life in Russia as the Eric Johnston party saw it recently. The factories may possibly belong to the workers, he says, but certainly the workers belong to their factory. Let them try to leave it to look for a job elsewhere, or even stay away for a day or two without being sick, and they run smack into the GPU.

And let even the manager get into too interesting a discussion with Johnston on industrial methods in the United States, and he is nudged by the same GPU to get along with the job of looking through the factory. Outside of working hours, too, the absolute control of the press, of association and discussion, and of reading material and films, is the very negation of democratic freedom.

Will Value Freedom

Let us admire the achievements of our ally, but let us continue to try to understand clearly the system she runs under, misconstrued by so many foolish and wishful-thinking people as a form of paradise. Let us, above all, try to appreciate the proper value of the personal freedom which we in the West have won through centuries of struggle. It is not easy, since those now living have always enjoyed it.

The peoples now being liberated in Europe are bound to have the keenest appreciation of the value of freedom, which moreover was the goal of a long struggle only won by many of them as recently as 1918. If vigorous democratic socialist leaders come forward, there is a good chance that Communist totalitarianism will be repudiated over a large part of the Continent. That is, if the British and particularly the American Governments realize in time that they must look far to the left of the old traditional elements for their new friends in Europe.

Such leftist, but democratic governments would provide a happy solution, too, to the question so vital to the Kremlin, that of friendly disposed neighbors. But to think that by some neat, or automatic process, most of the countries of Europe will follow such a general pattern, would be delusion indeed. Differing circumstances and personalities, differing distances from Russia or Britain, and varying stages of progress in self-government, will make for a great variety of solutions.

That the Nazis go ersatz even in the air is shown by this extra airplane gasoline tank which was found by men of the Royal Air Force at a captured German airfield near Brussels. Designed to be dropped by the airplane after its cargo of gas has been used up, this bomb-like tank is made of pressed paper. Streamlined to a high degree, its capacity may be judged by comparison with height of the airman standing by it.

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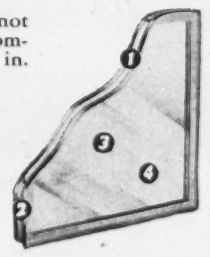

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The remaining rooms—bedrooms, recreation room, children's play room and utility room—are on the north side of the house, all on one floor.

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Dumbarton Oaks Structure Not Built to Stand Up

By B. W. BROWN

This is the first of two articles by the well-known European expert on international law who uses the pen-name of B. W. Brown, the purpose of which is to point out the grave defects in the proposed structure of international organization sketched at the Dumbarton Oaks conference.

The author holds that the Covenant of the League of Nations was, except for its unanimity rule, a much better and more efficient structure for maintaining peace than the Dumbarfon Oaks design with its veto power in the hands of any one of the five Permanent Members of the Security Council.

THE document drawn up by the Dumbarton Oaks Conference "on the subject of an international organization for the maintenance of peace and security" bears strong marks of the Russian idea of world organization, as outlined in the widely reproduced article by Malinin in the Soviet newspaper *Zverda*, an article which rumor declares to have been inspired by Litvinow.

The principal ideas of the British government on this subject were outlined in the five points enunciated by Anthony Eden on May 25 in the House of Commons; and the American ideas were made fairly clear by Sumner Welles in his book, "The Time for Decision".

All three powers rejected the idea of resuscitating the League of Nations. Their hostility to that idea, and their attachment to the new principles on which they expect to build a new kind of world organization, derive from their belief that the "failure" of the League was caused by two factors: one, that it had no power behind it; and the other, that the Great Powers, who in the event of the application of sanctions would have had to pay the main price in terms of power, were precluded from effective action by the equality of all states and the rule that decisions could only be taken when there was unanimity.

Beliefs Incorrect

These beliefs can be shown to be incorrect. They are however so well established in minds of the statesmen of the Great Powers (partly because they are the best means of hiding their own past errors), that it is necessary to examine them with some care. For they are at the very basis of the new ideas on the subject of international organization, and if these ideas are based on a fallacy they are hardly likely to prove successful.

Had the League of Nations no "teeth"? On this point the critics of the League are unconsciously contradicting themselves all the time. Previous to the outbreak of the present war it was always argued by the critics that the famous Article 16 had too sharp a tooth, that it went too far, that it made the League into a "warmonger" by requiring it to call for a general war where there might have been only a conflict between two states. This was the argument used against the entrance of the United States; this was the argument used by all those (including the Canadians) who sought to weaken the imperative obligations of this article; this was the argument used by all the isolationists and appeasers when the League began to enforce sanctions at the time of the Italo-Abyssinian war. Article 16 declared that "should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants... it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League," and the members were obliged to subject the aggressor state to severance of all trade and financial intercourse, and the Council was to recommend to the members "what effective military, naval or air force" they should contribute for the protection of the League's covenants.

Why Did League Fail?

Why then did the League fail, if, as would appear, it was certainly not because of a lack of teeth in its covenants? There was something like a fetishism between the two wars, a fetishism still very active. The idea was that it was sufficient to have an organization for handling international problems, apart altogether from the real essential point of the willingness of the members of that organization to execute honorably the obligations which they accepted under its charter. It is only too obvious that the value of an organization depends primarily on the value of its members. The League failed because its members, and especially the Great Powers, failed to execute the obligations they had assumed towards it. Mr. Churchill, one of the few statesmen who have no responsibility for this failure, could and did admit this historical truth in his recent letter to Viscount Cecil.

The other belief, that it was the small powers who prevented the Great Powers from taking action, is equally pure fiction. The small powers have become today a scapegoat for the sins of omission of the Great Powers. Never in the history of the League did the small powers prevent the Great Powers from taking action. No small power prevented action being taken against Japan at the time of the aggression in Manchuria. No small power prevented effective sanctions against Italy in the Abyssinian aggression. No small power hindered action against the aggressors in the successive subsequent aggressions of the Axis nations. The small powers were in the forefront in demanding the application of effective sanctions, and only after they had been convinced by experience that the Great Powers were not prepared to apply effective sanctions did they withdraw themselves from the League's obligations. That was the reason for the formation of the so-called Oslo Group of small powers of the League. On the whole the small powers not only assumed responsibilities much more readily and honestly than the Great Powers, but all their influence was towards moderation, responsibility and honesty.

I have never understood the argument that the Great Powers must be protected from the irresponsibility of smaller powers who might cast their votes without due regard to the consequences for the Great Powers. The Great Powers need no formal protection in that respect. So long as they agree among themselves they will always go their own way. The crucial problem is the harmonization of the policies of the Great Powers, but that problem will not be solved by merely reiterating its importance, and cer-

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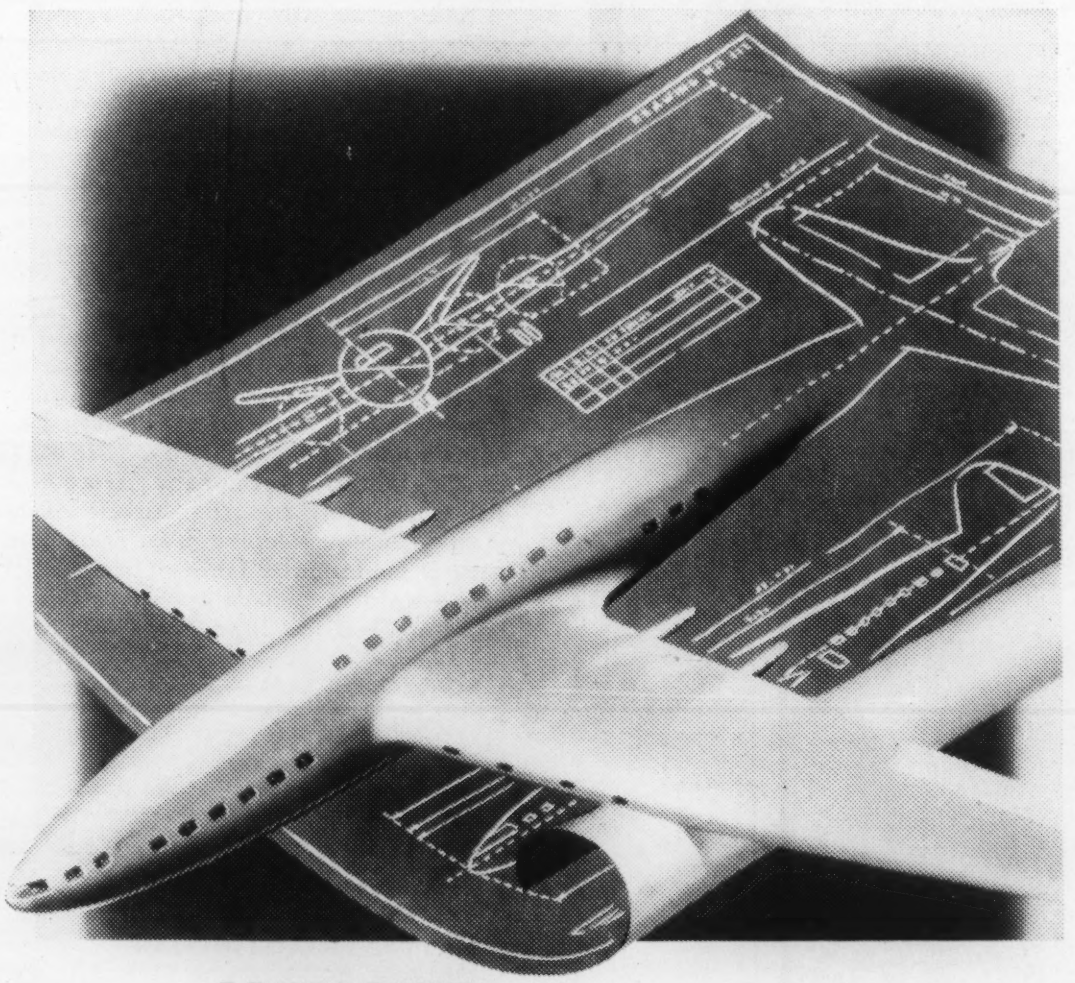

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tainly not by provisions for "clipping the wings of the smaller powers."

The only perfectly valid argument of the critics is that the rule of unanimity was a great hindrance to the effective working of the League. The rule of unanimity derives from the principle of absolute sovereignty, a boneless phantom which will destroy any international organization as long as it is permitted to terrify its authors into refusing that "pooling of sovereignty" which is the only assurance that such an organization can succeed. And that pooling of sovereignty must apply to all states, great or small; if it applies to small ones only, the problem is merely transferred and not solved.

With these ideas in mind let us now examine the new world organization as outlined at Dumbarton Oaks. Its principal organs are (1) a General Assembly, (2) a Security Council, and (3) an International Court of Justice. Even a superficial look at the Document reveals that the Security Council is the main body of the organization. It has for an exclusive function "the maintenance of international peace and security", and in carrying out this function it acts on behalf of the world organization. There is no attempt at an agreed definition of aggression as a basis for action. The Council is "empowered to investigate any dispute, or any situation which may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute". It is competent to determine "the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression", and "to recommend or decide upon the measures to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security".

It must be clearly understood that this Council is not *bound* by any definition; it is entirely free to decide, upon its own principles, whether there is or is not a need for measures to be taken for the maintaining of peace and security, and what measures they should be. It is not bound to recognize any situation as a breach of the peace or an aggression, however much it may actually be so. There is consequently no automatic guarantee of the territorial integrity of the member nations such as existed under Article 10.

Conversely the Council may recognize any situation, however justified, as constituting a breach of or threat to the peace and calling for sanctions, including military ones.

In determining what kind of sanctions shall be applied and who shall apply them, the Council will be assisted by a Military Staff Committee composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the Permanent Members of the Security Council. There are five Permanent Members: Great Britain, the United States, Russia, China, and "in due course" France. Six Non-Permanent Members will be elected for two years each by the General Assembly. (This solution seems to be a compromise between the plan of Russia, under which only the Great Powers were to have individual seats in the Council, and that of the United States.)

Voting Procedure

The question of voting procedure is equally important. The Document declares that it is still under consideration, and is the subject of the 10 per cent of disagreement which remains after 90 per cent of agreement has been reached. It is doubtful whether one of the most important problems of the most important organ of the new world organization can be valued as low as 10 per cent.

It is generally known that agreement has been reached that for sanctions against a state which is not a Permanent Member of the Security Council there must be not only a majority of votes over all but unanimity of votes of the Permanent Members. If a single Permanent Member opposes sanctions, they cannot be taken no matter if the rest of the Council is unanimous in their favor. If the five Permanent Members agree on sanctions they must be taken, unless all six of the Non-Permanent Members oppose them. That is, a single Permanent Member can veto the taking of sanctions, but five Non-Permanent Members together cannot veto it if the Permanent Members favor it.

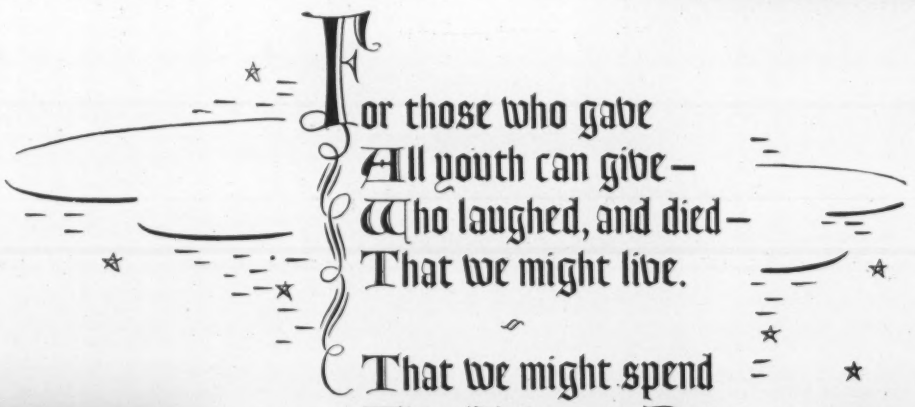
No Real Obligations

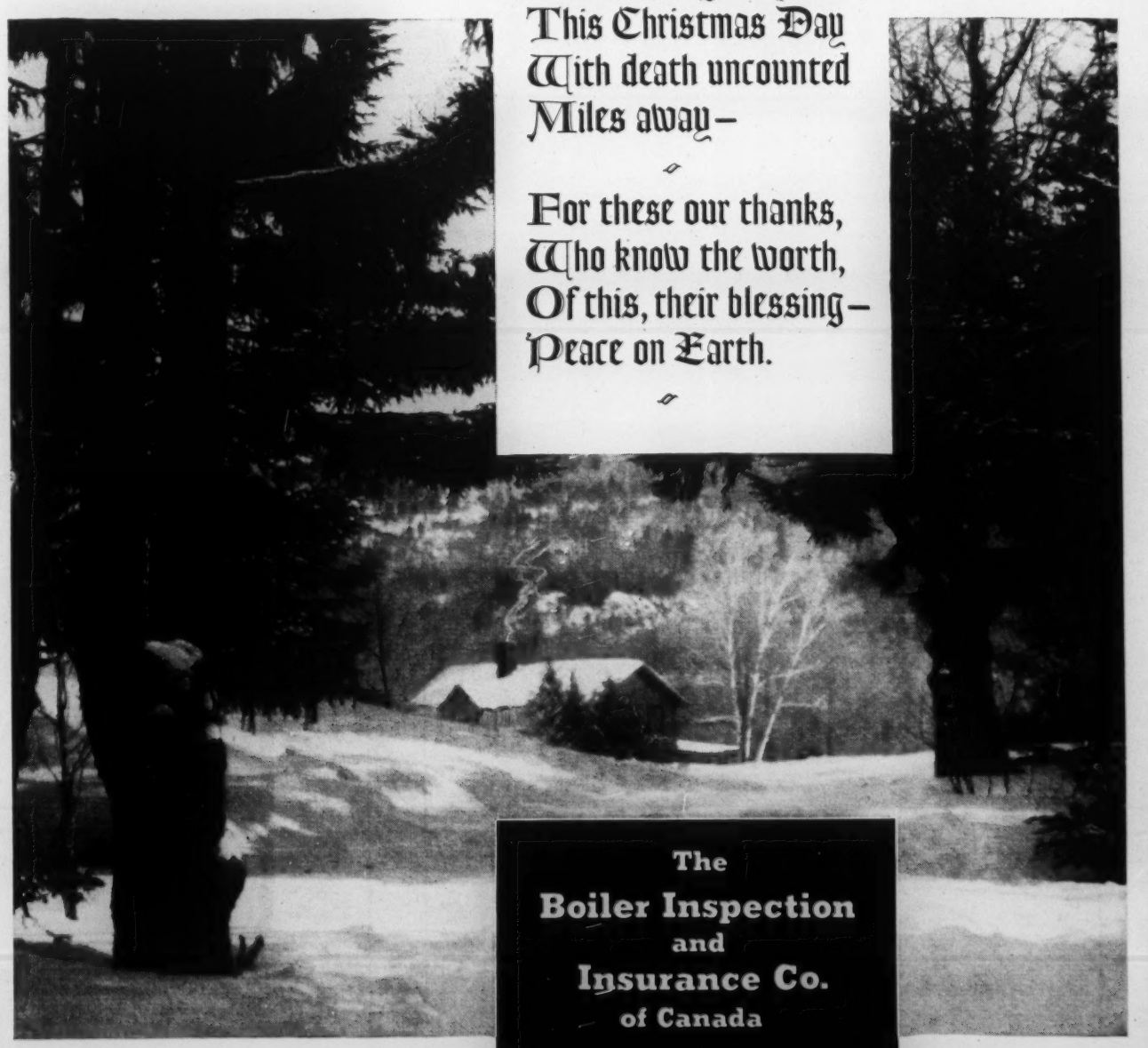
The unsettled question is that of the right of a Permanent Member to vote if he is a party to the dispute. Russia seems to have insisted that a Permanent Member must have the right to vote, which consequently means the right to veto the taking of sanctions, even in a case in which the Member is a party. It means that the Security Council cannot act at all in a case involving a Permanent Member, since no great power can be expected to vote for sanctions to be applied against itself.

The Four Power Declaration at the Moscow Conference of November 1943 stated that "After the termination of hostilities they (the Great Powers) will not employ their military forces within the territory of other states, except for the purpose envisaged in this Declaration and after joint consultation". This article is stated in negative terms, but a legitimate inference seems to be that the Great Powers would have no right to use their military forces against any other state, except by common consent. There is obviously no such guarantee against abuse of the military power of a Great Power anywhere in the Dumbarton Oaks text. There are many lofty statements of good intentions, such as that the Powers "shall refrain in their international relations from the threat of war or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of this organization." But when it comes to a matter of binding obligations there is nothing.

Such a structure, if accepted, will automatically force the smaller powers to shelter as clients under the protection of one or other of the Great Powers. In the very best of circumstances it will do no less than set the stamp of approval on a partition of the world among the Great Powers, each with its group of satellite clients.

It seems to me that the lowest common factor of security is that all member states in the organization, unless they commit aggression or oppose a decision made by the organization, should be assured of support in the defence of their territorial integrity. Nothing of this kind is guaranteed by the proposals of Dumbarton Oaks.





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Mr. Drew Has Landed On His Feet Again

By D. P. O'HEARN

On Thursday of last week conscription was announced. On Friday Mr. Drew announced that his Government would fulfil its pledge on education costs. Conscription, Mr. O'Hearn believes, was a vindication which prompted Mr. Drew to fire the first gun in an election campaign which should see Ontario going to the polls in the spring.

Events in Ontario in the past few months have seen Mr. Drew's position strengthened. The opposition, and its vote, is more divided than ever. And Mr. Jolliffe's job has not been helped by the Douglas program in Saskatchewan.

ANY doubt that Ontario will be going to the polls again in the near future now would seem to have been removed. Premier Drew fired what can't be looked on as anything else but the opening gun in his election campaign last week when he announced that, starting in 1945, his Government would fulfil its pledge to absorb fifty per cent of the education costs in the Province.

Ever since Mr. Hepburn announced his return to the Liberal fold a few months ago it has been taken for granted that the Drew Government wouldn't, or couldn't, last through another session, but no one has known whether Mr. Drew, whose fortunes were at a particularly low ebb at the time of the Hepburn turn-about, would invite the fight or perhaps try to ride out the storm. Mr. Drew has now given the answer to that. The education promise was the big gun in his last campaign. It has been obvious that fulfilment of it would be the big gun in his next campaign. And the first shot from the gun has now been fired.

Other signs have borne out that an election is coming. Colonel Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, has been busy about the country appointing county agricultural committees—fulfilling another election pledge. And at Queen's Park there has been little done in the way of preparation of legislation for the session, indicating that the Government doesn't expect to stay in power for more than a few days after the session opens in mid-February.

Mr. Drew, quite apparently, thinks it is good fighting weather.

To the observer it looks as though he may be right. The political atmosphere has cleared considerably for him in the past few months.

Events since Mr. Hepburn precipitated his crisis have been in favor of Mr. Drew. For one thing there has been the trend of the war. Conscription has been a great vindication for him. It is bound to negate much of whatever local resentment there was against his meddling in national affairs. And, again there has been the political strife within labor. In the early fall there was a good anti-Drew campaign rolling, fostered by the Labor Progressives. But Mr. Jolliffe, with a test of strength with the L.P.P.'s coming at the C.C.L. convention wouldn't play ball. He turned thumbs down on coalition with the Liberals and the Labor Progressives and most of the steam went out of the campaign.

Opposition Weakened

As can happen in politics these two events in themselves have been enough to change the direction of the winds and they have cleared away many of the clouds on Mr. Drew's horizon.

Mr. Drew today is perhaps not at the peak he reached during the height of the last election campaign. He has gone through a year and a half of opposition criticism, and for a while a general battering from Canada at large. Again, in an election campaign the opposition parties now have a record to pick at whereas before they only had campaign promises to go to work on. But weakening in the opposition position should more than compensate for this.

At random glance the opposition position seems to be *considerably* weakened. In the 1943 election the forces opposing Drew were a militant and growing C.C.F. party, a shattered Liberal machine and a minor Labor Progressive group which bore the great stigma, at the time, of being second-hand Communists. Today the opposition is a C.C.F. group that has pretty well maintained its position but to all appearances hasn't improved it, plus a Liberal machine that has been immeasurably strengthened by the return of Mr. Hepburn (only time can tell how much strengthened), and a Labor Progressive Party which, while not a major force certainly has bettered its position considerably during the past year and in a number of labor constituencies now ranks as an important factor.

Against the Progressive Conservatives today there thus are two potentially strong parties plus a minority group which will be an influence in certain districts. And this is a situation which is entirely favorable for Mr. Drew. It promises to split the vote even more than in the last election and leaves him with at least the best opportunity to improve of any group.

Hepburn Influence

This is particularly so in view of the character of the backing of the various parties. Mr. Drew's strength lies with the farmer and the "solid" citizen, and with this type of support he calculates to lose less from a Liberal resurgence than the C.C.F. The one important factor which might influence against him is the possible effect on the farm vote of Mr. Hepburn's return. This is conjecturable (as is Mr. Hepburn) and could knock out a lot of reckoning, but one reassurance to the Conservatives is the fact that they have a very popular, and very good, Minister of Agriculture in Mr. Kennedy, and so far his program hasn't met with much effective opposition.

One other point in Mr. Drew's favor is that he promises to have the opportunity of forcing the major issue on which the election will be fought. Until now the opposition criticism, from all three parties, has centred most determinedly on one point: the pledge on education costs. To the impartial observer this has seemed unwise. It has appeared rather obvious that a man such as Mr. Drew, not being an entire amateur in politics, would hardly make such a definite pledge without having the answer tucked neatly away in the back of his head. But the opposition groups have consistently focussed their attention on this one point practically to the exclusion of all others. No one yet knows what Mr. Drew's plan on education costs is and maybe, as the opposition has said all along, he hasn't been able to figure out a way of taking over fifty per cent of the costs. But you may be sure that he will have an

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Cash, clearings and due from banks	$119,853,452.76
Government and other public securities, not exceeding market value	248,303,067.01
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	6,347,400.53
Call loans (secured)	9,042,785.60
Other loans and discounts (after full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	123,689,451.76
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit (as per contra)	27,457,412.26
Bank premises	5,177,459.34
Shares of and loans to controlled companies	1,775,000.00
Other assets	834,684.67
	$542,480,713.93

LIABILITIES

Notes in circulation		$ 3,091,370.19
Deposits		472,849,484.70
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding		27,457,412.26
Other liabilities		1,697,309.58
Capital	$12,000,000.00	
Reserve fund	24,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,385,137.20	$37,385,137.20
		$542,480,713.93

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answer that will look as if he is taking over and, more important, one that will show a fifty per cent reduction on tax bills when they are issued next spring.

With this pledge cleared away the Opposition's best issue has disappeared. They had intended to defeat Mr. Drew on it, and perhaps they still will, on the stand that he isn't really fulfilling the pledge. But this is doubtful. No matter what they do the reduction will still show on the tax bills, and money talks as well in politics as anywhere else.

The Baby Bonus?

Lacking this issue there remains the baby bonus but Mr. Drew's stand isn't so weak on this question as it has been made to appear. If defeated on it, he would probably make his election stand on the point of non-consultation with the Provinces and on this point there isn't a great deal of argument that can be put up against his position. This has been the Premier's stand on the bonus in recent weeks and so far no one has effectively countered it. We are inclined to think that, in the circumstances, rather than try to avoid an election on this issue Mr. Drew would welcome it. He has made some rash statements and argument in the Legislature would get him cleared away with a fresh and definite stand on the question of consultation which is the weakest point in the Dominion's whole case.

There are further reasons to believe that the forcing play will be in Mr. Drew's hands. For instance, Saskatchewan.

The Liberals only part with Mr. Drew at present on the baby bonus and the L.P.P.'s follow along closely with the Liberals, which means that the major job of opposition is in the hands of the C.C.F. And because of Saskatchewan the C.C.F. has had its field of criticism very much narrowed.

Due to its policy of over-all reform the C.C.F. has a more intimate interprovincial association than either of the older parties. Its policies in one province have a much more direct bearing on the policies of the party in another province than is the case with either the Liberals or the Progressive Conservatives. And now that the first C.C.F. government has met and enacted a program in Saskatchewan those policies are more clearly defined. All of which is very unfortunate for Mr. Jolliffe.

Saskatchewan and Jolliffe

It's a result of circumstance but as it happens Saskatchewan plays against Mr. Jolliffe all the way through at the moment. The reason being that the Province when Mr. Douglas took over was much behind Ontario in most of its legislation and the new government has been in power too short a time to do much about it. In the major fields its legislation consists either of measures which are really preliminary to its broad program, and which are already in force in Ontario, or of extremist steps such as its farm-debt bill and its crack-down-on-the-boss labor laws which are beyond Ontario for the present, if ever. A year from now when the Saskatchewan program has gone a little further Mr. Jolliffe might be able to use it as a club, but at the moment it is more of an anchor.

Thus, in choosing an election issue Mr. Jolliffe would have three main choices: health, agriculture and labor. But if he chose health, on what would he make his stand? A public health program? A scheme of state - medicine? The Government would have an answer; "Why didn't you do it in Saskatchewan?"

If he chose agriculture, whatever his issue, there would be the same answer: "Why didn't you do it in Saskatchewan?"

If he chose labor he could take two angles. One, improvement of conditions—more pay, longer vacations etc. To this the Government would have its standard answer: "war conditions." If he chose the second alternative, stronger bargaining conditions, the Government again would have an answer: "What! And do what you did in Saskatchewan?" Ontario, at the moment wouldn't stand the extremes of the Saskatchewan labor measures, and you may be pretty sure Mr. Jolliffe knows it. He wouldn't table his own bill, which covers much the same ground so it is said, on any of the several occasions when he was challenged to last winter.

One intriguing possibility is the chance that under such apparently favorable circumstances the opposition mightn't let Mr. Drew go to the country just now. They wouldn't let him out last winter when he was obviously seeking an election, and presumably, they mightn't be any keener now in view of the changed trend of events. Mr. Jolliffe, at least, is on record as not wanting an election until the soldier vote is back in the country. But the situation is different from last year. Then the Liberals were in an attitude to vote for anything. But since then they have committed themselves definitely against the baby bonus. And the other two parties have howled so loud that on any contentious issue from now on they are practically forced to go against the Government. Mr. Drew should be able to get his election all right.

This, as with all political theorizing, may of course be all wrong. Any of several things could happen between now and February to change all reckoning. Mr. Drew might go off on another talking tangent—there is a Dominion election coming up. No one knows as yet how successful Mitch Hepburn may be—it isn't inconceivable that he could pick a blazing issue out of the fire and with it lead the Liberals on to victory, though on his recent form this doesn't seem probable. The C.C.F. might find some brave new standard bearers to inject badly needed color into their forces. Many strong changes of wind could take place but on present indication Mr. Drew seems to be in good fighting shape and the weather is in his favor.

Probable time of the election? Next spring—after the tax bills are out.

Robert St. John, noted N.B.C. commentator, will speak on "Europe's Children" at Convocation Hall, Sunday, Dec. 3, at 3.30 p.m., under the auspices of "Save the Children Fund". There is no admission charge.

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Canada's Radio Drama Is Doing a Top Job

By ERIC KOCH

Mr. Koch says that Canadians should realize that radio drama is one of the things in which Canada is leading and in a critical analysis of two recent productions he gives his reasons why.

He also discusses "Canada Shows Us How", an article from the New York Times which is reprinted in full on page 22 of this issue.

"CANADA Shows Us How" is the heading of an article on the radio page of the New York *Times* of Nov. 12. "Let the fanfare be sounded this morning," the article begins, "for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and a young Englishman named Lister Sinclair," author of a script entitled "A Play On Words," produced on a recent Sunday by Andrew Allan in Toronto as Item 6 of "Stage 45."

While the radio expert of the *Times* said the C.B.C. presented "as vigorous and courageous an espousal of democracy as has reached these ears since the war's start," an intelligent Canadian listener, who was just as impressed, remarked that he thought the show was so good that he was sure it was American. It is time we realized that radio drama is one of the things in which Canada is leading, and that there is no occasion to indulge in our habitual cultural inferiority complex. It is also time our press began to take a greater interest in these productions: they reach millions from coast to coast. They should be publicly discussed, so that radio writers and producers can judge their merits and defects in the proper perspective. If they are received favorably, they can be repeated, just as a successful production of a play can be repeated. If they are torn to pieces, the C.B.C. won't attempt anything in that line again.

The last two productions in particular call for discussion. We don't know what the *Times* may have to say about the production of Len Peterson's "Maybe In A Thousand Years," a magnificent play about a mixed marriage, but it might well call again for the sounding of fanfares. What then raises these productions above the level of traditional dramatic entertainment?

The *Times* says "A Play On Words" is a "vigorous and courageous plea for democracy." These are big words, considering that the play is funny from beginning to end, and considering that its subject-matter is not a tragic story of persecution and war, but a lecture on semantics. It's not a story at all, and it pleads for democracy indirectly, as it were, by urging the careful use of words, especially political words. "Shall we shout meaningless epithets at each other? Shall we make a great to-do about words, taking refuge in the unthinking jargon that says everybody we don't like is a Nazi? Or shall we forget the words for a change, and get out and do something about the ugly meaning that lies behind the letters N-A-Z-I?"

Not Pedantic

Mr. Sinclair is not a pedantic schoolmaster, whose favorite literature is the Oxford Dictionary. He is the exact opposite: he simply bubbles over with ideas and wisecracks. His play is as sparkling and as unsystematic a text-book on the history and meaning of words as you are likely to get in a lifetime.

It starts off at a time when the universe was filled with prehistoric screeches, when a caveman called a spear not a "long-bit-of-wood-with-one-end-sharpened-for-sticking-into-people-for-the-use-of" but an OUCH, a sound most effectively screeched across the national network of the C.B.C. The play gives lively little stories of the history of words borrowed from the Greek (e.g. polite, idiot, electroencephalograph), from the Latin (e.g. the multitudinous sea incarnadine, and Humpty-Dumpty's "impenetrability" which admittedly sounds better than the Anglo-Saxon "un-go-through-some-ness.")

It does all this by dramatic little sketches, separated from each other by the ringing of a little bell, and emphasized by Lucio Augustini's very expressive music. Its word-categories are particularly amusing. The adjectives he chose were the familiar "scrumptious, crunchy-wunchy, taste-tickling" of the commercials. It sketches the decline and fall of the awe-inspiring word "awful", and is very learned on the subject of verbs, telling us all about time-definitions and fourth dimensionals. (If this is not strictly relevant, the author must be forgiven, since he teaches Mathematics at the University of Toronto).

Delicacy of Words

While all this is extremely entertaining, and often enlightening, it is so far no "vigorous and courageous plea for democracy," at least not directly so. He leaves that to the end, when he has much to say about the "delicate aroma" that is carried by the right word, when he attacks race-prejudice very powerfully by scenes of violent verbal abuse, when he reminds us that not so very long ago the worst thing you could tell your enemy was "go jump in the lake, you bondholder." He is at his best when he dramatises the different flavors of OUR PARTY and YOUR FACTION, of OUR INFORMATION and YOUR PROPAGANDA, of OUR LEADER and YOUR DEMAGOGUE.

The success of the show depended very largely on Andrew Allan's snappy production. There were a number of digressions which the script had failed to motivate satisfactorily, but Mr. Allan managed to introduce so much variety that the irrelevant passages didn't offend at all. On the whole, the production was extremely stimulating, and fully deserved the praise of the New York *Times*.

Mr. Peterson's Play

From the formal point of view, Len Peterson's story, "Maybe In A Thousand Years" of a marriage between a cultured Canadian-born Chinese economist and a Canadian girl, was much more finished. It told a straightforward story simply, without introducing one unnecessary word. But it would be misleading to compare the two scripts, since their methods are diametrically opposed. Their aims are the same, it is true: both want to educate the public by giving them material to think about, but while Mr. Sinclair's achieves his purpose by amusing his audience, Mr. Peterson gives them very substantial food for extremely serious thought: his subject is so serious, in fact, that there is no room for humor at all.

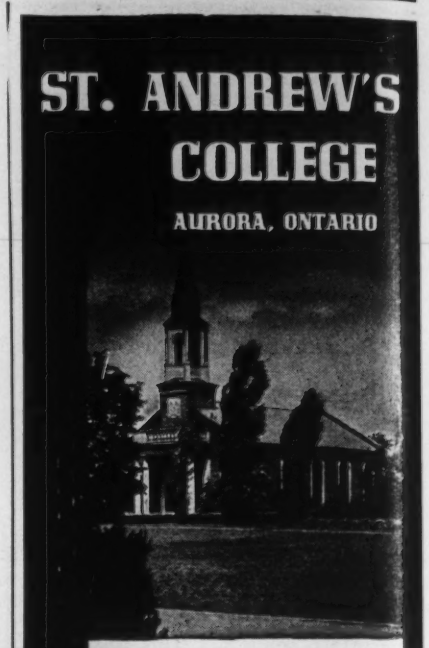
The marriage he describes fails: it is wrecked by race prejudice. As the title suggests, the author's conclusion is that a mixed marriage such as the one described might perhaps work in a thousand years' time, but it won't work now. It's a very pessimistic play.

Neither of the two main characters is above average in moral strength: their lives are ruined because they are not strong enough to face and overcome the viciousness of the prejudice which wrecks their marriage. "Blame our country, blame our people, blame everyone," he tells her. But eventually he fails to convince her that she, as member of the white, persecuting race, is not partly to be blamed as well.

Just because neither husband nor wife is extraordinary, their story is moving and convincing. He grew up without illusions, and at first takes things philosophically. Because she is ashamed of her race, she is, at first, much more rebellious than he. But when things begin to go wrong seriously, when his academic career is wrecked, when he is humiliated and disappointed, both people change. He becomes bitter and cold, and gradually and reluctantly she discovers her own regrets for having married him. There are scenes and recriminations. Finally, he insists on a divorce not because their love had died, but because he wants to spare her any more misery. The play ends on the morning of their divorce.

It suggests no solution: it just describes unsentimentally how the lives of two likeable people are destroyed from outside. It does not say that love is a sufficient basis for marriage, even in this imperfect world. In that respect the play differs from Gwethalyn Graham's book "Earth and High Heaven" which sets out to describe most convincingly all the reasons why the marriage between a Jewish lawyer and a Gentile girl is likely to fail, but eventually decides that love is quite enough to guarantee the success of their venture. After all, *"amor vincit omnia"*. Len Peterson's story is more realistic, and more courageous.

There is one point, however, which perhaps weakens the play. The husband makes every attempt to shake off his Chinese ancestry. It is as though the author wanted to say: "Can't you see? This isn't a mixed marriage at all." The story could be even stronger, if Mr. Peterson had tackled the problem of a marriage which is truly mixed, where there are some cultural differences between the parties in addition to the accidental racial differences. Admittedly, this is a common weakness, which also characterises "Strange Fruit," in which the author constantly insists that the colored girl's skin was almost white. But perhaps this is asking for too much. By stressing that the racial differences are purely incidental, the play achieves its purpose. It is good to see that the C.B.C. lives up to its social responsibilities, and they should be congratulated for putting on so bold and effective a performance.



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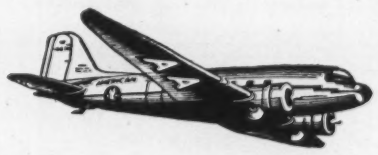

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

70th ANNUAL MEETING

President and General Manager Address Shareholders

Review Financial and Economic Conditions

The Seventieth Annual Meeting of Shareholders was held at the Head Office, Toronto, on November 22nd.

R. S. WALDIE
President

Mr. Waldie said in part:—The General Manager gives you a full explanation of the various items that make up our yearly statement, and I am sure that you will be pleased to note that the Bank continues to grow in size and importance with both total assets and total deposits showing a substantial increase. As there has been no corresponding increase in the demand for commercial loans it has been necessary to invest our increased assets almost exclusively in bonds or other obligations of the Dominion Government. This has meant a lower average interest rate earned on our assets. On the other hand losses from bad debts have been smaller and recoveries from debts previously provided for have been higher than average, and in the result the profits have been fully maintained and we are well satisfied with the statement as a whole.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The part played by the less than twelve million Canadian people toward the winning of the war has won the admiration of free men everywhere. Under the impetus of war a very high general level of business activity has been maintained during 1944. National income is officially estimated at about 9¼ billion dollars, an increase of 6.3 percent over 1943. While employment in certain lines of industry has declined there is still said to be an overall shortage of industrial labour.

The farmer has accomplished wonders in providing for the home market as well as in meeting the very heavy demands of Britain. This will be one of the banner years from the standpoint of yield. The wheat crop, placed at about 450 million bushels, was the third largest produced during the five years of war, while an ample harvest of coarse grains promises well for continued large production of meats and dairy products.

A new high level of farm income has resulted from these bountiful harvests, and in western Canada the people appear to be better off than at any time during the last two decades. It is gratifying to note that this new prosperity has resulted in a large decrease in mortgage and farm indebtedness generally.

Labour has on the whole been fully employed and frequently at higher wage levels than those previously prevailing.

Brilliant offensives of the allied forces on many battle fronts during the present year have again directed attention to the enormous demand for munitions and supplies which have made such attacks possible. Our people have felt their responsibility and met the challenge of supplying the armed services with the equipment they required.

One result of the high level of business activity has been that many municipalities find themselves in a better position financially than they have enjoyed for many years. Not only have current municipal taxes been well paid but arrears of taxes have been substantially reduced and in many instances bonded indebtedness has been reduced or refunded at lower rates of interest.

COST OF THE WAR

The Seventh Victory Loan, the greatest public borrowing transaction in Canada's history, has just been successfully concluded. It is encouraging to note that the war is thus being carried on with increasing success on the financial as well as on the military fronts. The Minister of Finance is able to report marked progress in the attainment of two main government objectives—to meet about half the cost of the war by current taxation, and to borrow as much as possible of the other half from individual and corporate investors rather than from the chartered banks. This progress supports the hope that the financing of the war can be completed with a minimum of disturbance to the nation's monetary structure.

It has been the task of the Finance Department to provide for the costliest war in history. War expenditure in the last five and one-half fiscal years totalled no less than $12.5 billion, while the non-war expenditure was $3.3 billion, making a total of $15.8 billion. About 59 percent of this immense sum was obtained in the form of tax and other revenue. The remainder had to be raised by borrowing.

Certainly our war effort has not been limited by financial considerations, and though taxation has been a heavy burden upon both individuals and industry, the levies have been paid in the main without serious objection. Termination of the war seems likely to bring a more critical attitude, and it becomes increasingly urgent that plans be made now for revision of taxation in the post-war years. Business has accepted tax rates at almost confiscatory levels as part of the sacrifice required of war, but revision is necessary to facilitate expansion and provide a greater volume of employment when such encouragement will be needed and special consideration should be given to the modification of such taxation as raises unduly the cost of business operations of those Canadian producers who will have to compete in the post-war export field with nations of low living standards.

The Dominion Government has already made a start on a programme of social security with the intimation that there is more to follow. While this is in line with what has been done in other enlightened countries the fact cannot be ignored that it demands a continuance of high taxation.

The Canadian public has apparently not yet realized how much larger the post-war expenditures of the Dominion government will be over pre-war levels. Present prospects are that our post-war burden of taxation will be a heavy one and it does not appear that there will be much immediate relief even when hostilities cease. As our whole system of taxation is complex and unscientific and its administration and collection very costly it seems to me that the government should now refer the whole subject to a representative group of experts for advice and recommendations.

SUCCESS OF CONTROLS

Our after the war position will be influenced by the policies which Canada has adopted during the war. No country has dealt more successfully with the control of prices; no country of our size has ever achieved the level of industrial output which has flowed increasingly from our factories. In addition, consumer rationing on a large scale has been successfully applied and a workable system of priorities in the use of raw materials evolved. All of these developments should be studied closely and continuously as part of the task of converting the Canadian economy from war to peace. No controls should be retained longer than absolutely necessary. But on the other hand we must avoid at all costs a period of inflation like that which developed after the last war. Therefore we will have to retain such controls as may be necessary to prevent such a catastrophe.

FREE ENTERPRISE

One of the principles of reconstruction should be that all activities of the government to utilize our resources of equipment and man-power should be directed only to the fields of endeavor where private enterprise cannot function with equal benefit to the general welfare. People cannot long retain their freedom in competition with their own government.

Our present system of free enterprise may have the faults which are inseparable from any organism created by human beings but in spite of its faults it has given Canada its present high standard of living and provided the industrial potential which has proved so effective in support of our war effort.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS

The next twelve months will be difficult ones for this country. The United Nations have to bring the war against Germany to a successful conclusion and then throw such of their strength as may be needed against Japan. While we are taking our full part in the Pacific area of the war we must also make and carry out plans for the orderly demobilization of such of our Armed Forces and of our munition workers as can be spared.

But if Canada will be confronted with difficulties these need not be approached in a spirit of pessimism. The people of this country have achieved a world reputation for the courage, common sense, and endurance with which they meet their problems. There is no reason to believe that once our problems are made clear to the people of Canada they will fail to find solutions for them.

In order to appreciate the character and magnitude of the problems that are likely to confront us in the post-war era it is necessary that we make as objective an approach to the subject as possible. It is certain that we shall neither properly appreciate the problems nor find solutions for them if we allow ourselves to be carried away by visions of a post-war Utopia. Our war effort has greatly increased our industrial potential; our industries have acquired new skills; our people have enjoyed a higher level of income than ever before. But in the face of these advances it must never be forgotten that wars are destructive and that wars impoverish. Unfortunately, there are many people who have come to believe that after the war we shall enter into a new world where war-born inventions will relieve them of the necessity for hard work. Too many of us seem to believe that we can get something for nothing and that the piping times of peace will be free of major problems. Such an attitude, I need hardly say, is fraught with danger not only for Canada but for all the world.

The extent to which Canada is dependent upon export trade for her prosperity does not seem to be generally realized. It has been said of several countries that they must export or die. This may be only rhetoric in the case of some countries, but it is sober truth where Canada is concerned.

Because of this fact our post-war situation would appear to be a difficult one. We shall have to find markets for our surpluses of foods and raw materials in a world shaken to its very foundations by the greatest and most destructive war of all times. To add to our many other difficulties we must recognize the fact that Great Britain will emerge from this war a debtor nation. The economic repercussions of this fact and its importance for Canada cannot be over-emphasized.

EXPORT NECESSARY

In the past, we could rely upon Britain to provide us with sterling exchange in payment for her purchase of our exports. In the post-war world Britain will not have the wherewithal to continue such transactions. This means that we shall no longer be able to count on large sterling payments with which to acquire the American dollars needed to balance our accounts with the United States. It can readily be seen, therefore, that no country is more vitally interested than Canada in the setting up of some international machinery for the financing of post-war world trade. Without some such machinery our prospect of retaining the volume of export trade which Canada needs does not appear encouraging. The Bretton Woods Conference evolved plans which give promise of providing the necessary machinery. It would seem therefore to be very much in our interest that these plans should be implemented, whatever defects certain experts may discern in them. It is by no means certain, however, that these plans will be implemented, and it is not too early for Canada seriously to consider what alternative measures we, as a great exporting nation, must take in the unfortunate event of the Bretton Woods Agreements not proving acceptable to other countries.

One alternative which suggests itself is a continuance of some form of mutual aid in the post-war years. This is admittedly a policy full of difficulties, not the least of which is that it involves the certain continuance of a high level of taxation. We may decide, however, that it is better to pay high taxes on a prosperous level of income than to pay no taxes on no income.

Canada has long been an important part of the modern world and her contribution to the winning of the war has greatly enhanced that importance. We cannot, even if we would, escape from bearing our share in the solution of the vexed problems with which the world will be confronted after the cessation of hostilities. It is clearly the duty of all our citizens, therefore, to give earnest thought to the many questions which will affect our future.

W. G. MORE
General Manager

Said in part:—Examining first the Profit and Loss Account, it will be noted profits show a slight increase and after paying the usual dividends, reserving $545,541.45 for Dominion Government Taxes, contributing $109,601.84 to Staff Guarantee and Pension Funds and writing $150,000 off Bank Premises, the credit at Profit and Loss Account has been increased by $135,336.42 and now stands at $982,262.14.

A number of changes will be noted in the make-up and order in which various items appear in the Statement. This is to conform with changes made in the Bank Act which was revised during the year.

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation at $1,410,842.50 show a decrease of $441,927.50.

Under the Bank Act the limit of our notes in circulation must not exceed 25% of our paid-up capital as of 1st January 1945. We are already well within that limit and after that date all our notes presented for payment will be redeemed and not again re-issued.

It will be of interest to the shareholders to know that as from 1st January 1945 what is known as their "double liability" will be restricted to 25% of the par value of their shares and at the end of five years from that date will cease entirely.

Deposits by the Dominion and Provincial Governments and by the public now stand at $300,236,662.28, the highest in the history of the Bank and an increase over a year ago of $56,323,562.10. Of these Dominion Government Deposits amount to $14,591,862.84 an increase of $349,087.28; Provincial Government Deposits $32,290,643.35 an increase of $7,801,382.98; Deposits by the Public Not Bearing Interest $111,626,880.40 an increase of $19,014,528.57 and Deposits by the Public Bearing Interest $141,727,275.69 an increase of $29,158,100.95; Deposits by and Balances Due to Other Banks at $4,625,282.31 are down $540,899.93 while Letters of Credit outstanding at $4,110,786.20 show an increase of $1,265,466.73.

ASSETS

Total Assets have now reached the substantial sum of $326,506,999.28 an increase of $56,741,118.75 over a year ago, the result in large measure of continued Government and war activity, and are again a new high.

Cash on Hand including Notes of and Deposits with the Bank of Canada total $32,732,951.70 representing 10.7% of liabilities to the public. Adding to these other quick assets consisting of Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks, Balances due by Other Banks, Dominion and Provincial Government, Municipal and other readily realizable bonds and securities give a grand total of $241,754,677.32 equal to 78% of liabilities to the public.

Of these Assets $31,969,676.52 consist of Notes of and Deposits with the Bank of Canada and $111,236,342.71 consist of Dominion and Provincial Government securities maturing within two years. These latter in turn include Dominion Government Deposit Certificates amounting to $78,270,000 representing temporary financing of the Government pending receipt of proceeds of Victory Loan subscriptions.

Current Loans now amount to $67,853,368.48, practically the same amount as a year ago while Call and Short Loans at $5,155,572 are up approximately $3,000,000 reflecting somewhat increased activities in the Stock Market. Current Loans is one item in our Balance Sheet which we would like to see substantially increased and on the return to more normal times, now happily approaching, we are prepared and indeed anxious to do our full share within our power of any post-war financing that may be required.

With the exception of Bank Premises the other items in the Statement do not appear to call for special comment. Bank Premises now stand at $4,944,026.85 a reduction of $238,425.71 from a year ago. This reduction reflects the appropriation made from Profit and Loss Account and the sale of a few properties consisting of branches closed or no longer required.

REVISION OF BANK ACT

During the year the decennial revision of the Bank Act was undertaken. A number of changes and additions were made but the main features of the Act wisely remain intact.

As previously mentioned the privilege of the Banks to issue their own notes ceases as from the 1st of January, 1945 and at the end of five years from that date the amount of notes then outstanding must be paid to the Bank of Canada who will thereafter redeem any presented for payment.

A change was also made in the par value of the capital of Bank shares, each share of $100 being divided into 10 shares of $10 each. This will make for wider distribution of shareholdings and should prove a popular move. In our own case the number of shareholders has already increased from 2726 to 2766. Of these 2384 shareholders with total holdings of 603,820 shares reside in Canada.

The maximum rate of interest that may be charged on loans was reduced from 7% to 6%. This is not important as the vast majority of loans were already bearing a 6% or lower rate, though it might be better if interest rates were permitted to reach their own levels, as in many other countries, by supply and demand rather than be the subject of legislative action. In this connection an unfortunate tendency is to be noted in some quarters to arbitrarily reduce interest rates and otherwise interfere with the sanctity of contracts and the rights of creditors. While little objection can be offered to this so far as future contracts are concerned the same cannot be said of contracts that were entered into on both sides on the faith of the law as it existed at the time the contracts were made. The great majority of debtors are willing and able to implement their obligations if given a reasonable opportunity to do so and the great majority of creditors are willing to give their debtors this opportunity if conditions bear unduly harshly on the debtors. Surely it would be much better to permit the interested parties to make their own arrangements than resort to force or arbitrary action.

Further changes in the Act make provision for loans to farmers and fishermen to purchase equipment in connection with their various operations. As previously stated, we are willing and anxious to make such loans in appropriate cases and to do our utmost to make these new features of the Act a success.

Proposals were also made to provide what are known as "Personal Loans" to wage earners and others but subsequently abandoned. This Bank has always catered to small as well as large business and has made many friends in doing so. To provide for popular demand we have recently established a system of small loans repayable in monthly instalments over a year on the basis of a rate of 6% interest per annum over the period of the loan. These loans are available at all our branches.

STAFF

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity of expressing appreciation to the staff for their continued loyalty and support, without which the results of the past year would not have been possible. All are working under great strain and some handicap and all are entitled to a share of the credit and to our thanks. Our total staff now number 1707 of whom 1152 are young ladies. Five Hundred and Ninety-three officers, being 50% of the male members of the staff at the outbreak of war, are serving with the Forces. Of these it is with much regret and some pride I have to report that 37 have paid the supreme sacrifice and that 11 are reported missing and 4 are prisoners of war. To the parents and relatives of those who have given their lives I would again extend our sincerest sympathy and to the others I would say we will welcome their return to the service when hostilities cease.

The following were elected Directors—Messrs. A. E. Phipps, R. S. Waldie, Col. J. F. Michie, J. W. Hobbs, Walter C. Laidlaw, John A. Northway, G. H. Aikins, K.C., Winnipeg, H. E. Sellers, Winnipeg, W. B. Woods, Arthur L. Bishop, E. E. Buckerfield, Vancouver, C. G. Cockshutt, Brantford, H. H. Horsfall, H. L. McCulloch, Galt, W. B. Powell, Hamilton, J. R. Timmins, Montreal, Eliot S. Frosst, Montreal, F. G. Rolph, W. P. Walker.

A subsequent meeting of the Directors elected Messrs. A. E. Phipps, Chairman of the Board, R. S. Waldie, President, Col. J. F. Michie, Vice-President.

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Mr. Petrillo's Whip-Cracking Establishes Union Sales Tax

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

THE UNCONDITIONAL surrender of the Columbia Broadcasting Co., and the Radio Corporation of America to Mr. James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, is of such front-ranking importance to every person who loves music—and indeed to every person who has even a sneaking admiration for individual freedom—it must have some prominence in this week's space.

The war between Mr. Petrillo and the record-makers started in August, 1942, when the musicians union demanded that the record companies pay the union treasury a tribute on every record made. The Columbia Broadcasting Co. said no. The Radio Corporation of America said no. These two companies produced about two-thirds of the continent's 150,000,000 new records annually.

Mr. Petrillo said O.K. No tribute, no musicians. So for two years the Columbia Broadcasting Co. and the Radio Corporation of America have not made any phonograph records. Decca, another company that makes records, gave in to Mr. Petrillo and has been doing a land-office business ever since.

Now Mr. Petrillo and the American Federation of Musicians must have *some* good reason for not wanting the record-makers to go on making records. According to him, it wasn't enough that the record-companies paid good union rates to the musicians they employed to make the records; the union wanted a fee for every record sold, or played on the air, arguing that the making of so many records was doing musicians out of work.

Both sides were probably right somewhere. The thing that rankles me and a lot of other people who love freedom is the way Mr. Petrillo acted about the whole dispute.

Five months ago the War Labor Board ordered Mr. Petrillo to lift his ban on the making of phonograph records and transcriptions. Mr. Petrillo ignored the Board's orders. In the case of Montgomery Ward and Co., President Roosevelt sent out the troops to seize the plant when a War Labor Board order had been ignored. Not so with Mr. Petrillo. Instead, the President later sent a polite note requesting Mr. Petrillo to be nice and yield as a special favor to him and the American public.

Mr. Petrillo said no to this. Mr. Roosevelt said that he would launch a study to see whether there was any legal action that could be taken. But before any action was taken, the white flag was up. Two days after President Roosevelt was re-elected, Edward Wallerstein, president of Columbia, and James W. Murray, general manager of R.C.A., blaming President Roosevelt and the inaction of his Government for their humiliating capitulation, admitted that they "must now sign or go out of business."

FOUR million dollars a year is involved in the dispute. R.C.A. and C.B.S. will now pay that much directly to the Musicians Union based on fees ranging from half a cent on 35 cent records, to two cents on $2 records. The companies which will pay the money wondered if they or the public might have a representative sit in with the Union to see how the money was spent, but Mr. Petrillo would have none of that. Such a proposal would cast an unwarranted reflection on the honesty of the organization and its officers, he said.

He accused the record-makers of resorting to a "vile, indecent and malicious campaign of libel, slander and villification of the American Federation of Musicians and its officers." He compared them to "the slave owners of Civil War days" and threatened that if they didn't deal honorably and justly with the Union from now on, the Union would break off relations and leave them die by their own nefarious schemes."

The $4,000,000? Mr. Petrillo says it will be put in a special fund, and the convention will decide what to do with it. James C. would use it to "spread musical culture and to give employment to musicians who have been put out of work."

The New York *Times* says that "if one union can force the American people to pay a private sales tax on the product that it helps to make, why can't other unions? If one union can force employers to supply the funds for a private relief scheme, why can't other unions? If the officials of one union can work out a scheme which makes them financially independent even of their own union membership, why can't the officials of other unions? Such precedents, once established, most inevitably spread."

Much as I believe in the fundamental right of workers to organize their own union I don't like the flavor of what has happened here, and in saying that, I am not opposed to the principle of record-makers paying a reasonable fee to musicians (not to their union) for the right to play their music on records.

How will all this affect the listening public? Well, you'll pay the $4,000,000 in the cost of records, but by special permission of Mr. Petrillo you can now hear Harry James, Benny Goodman, Kay Kyser, Tommy Dorsey, Artie Shaw, the New York Philharmonic, the Boston, Philadelphia and N.B.C. Symphony orchestras by transcriptions.

YOU, perhaps, would much rather read about William Burnett Benton, a former American advertising man, now director of the Muzak Corporation, who has the idea that threatens to turn the whole radio business topsy-turvy.

A few years ago the founders of Muzak Corporation discovered that there was a market in United States cities for good canned music, with nary a commercial plug, piped directly into restaurants, clubs, factories and hospitals. You can't go into many big restaurants in New York and Chicago now without hearing this music, mysteriously coming out of a grating in the ceiling somewhere. On a monthly fee basis, this turned out to be a pretty little business, so Mr. Benton decided to look over the radio situation and the music that goes into people's homes.

Mr. Benton's radio scheme wouldn't be by direct wire, like the music piped into restaurants. It would be by frequency modulation. By means of a "pig squeal" non-subscribers to Mr. Benton's programs would be kept from listening. The New York *Times* doesn't like this "pig squeal" or "jamming" idea. They claim that the air is free and anybody owning a radio set ought to be able to enjoy (or suffer) what is broadcast into the air.

The *Times* has an interesting point, but I'm not so sure that there isn't a more pressing argument against this "pig-squeal" idea. Has Mr. Benton or anyone else the right to do anything to the ether or the transmission of sound that would cause static or a squeal at a certain point on your dial in your home? I doubt it very much. That would not be the way for Mr. Benton to win friends and influence people, in any event. What Muzak cares to broadcast on its own private telephone wires, to its own subscribers, at a monthly fee, is certainly its business, because it doesn't interfere with anybody else's freedom, but when it comes to jamming up the air-waves with "pig-squeals" just because you don't wish to pay five cents a day for uninterrupted music, this doesn't come under the heading of "freedom".

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Give as Much Thought To Reading as Eating

By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE

Dean Inge agrees with Bacon that some books should be tasted, others swallowed, others chewed and digested. Another bit of book wisdom that he has found true in a life-time of reading is agreement with Johnson that the object of a book is to help either to endure life or to enjoy it and that books that do neither are not of much use to us.

Wallingford, England.

AN OLD man whose eyes have worn better than his ears must necessarily be a great reader. Books have been my chief pleasure all my life, and now they are almost the only pleasure. We can no longer travel, except in extreme discomfort; we are cut off from our friends, and must stay at home, "with pride of sinful flesh subdued by sparing use of daily food."

Does much reading make us any wiser? Festus thought that much learning had made St. Paul mad. St. Paul, as far as we know, had read nothing except the Jewish scriptures and one or two tags of Greek poetry. Probably Porcius Festus was not much better equipped. Are voracious readers wise men?

Opinions are conflicting. Many writers of books naturally glorify their own trade. They have found happiness with ink and paper, and they are not dumb dogs who cannot bark.

Bacon (and Quintilian before him) says that "reading makes a full man." But a full man often suffers from dyspepsia. *Er hat so schrecklich viel gelesen* ("he has read such a frightful lot") one German scholar said of another. "Libraries," said Bacon again, "are the shrines where the relics of the ancient saints" (and of a good many ancient sinners) "are preserved."

Library a Dormitory

"What a place is an old library," exclaims Charles Lamb. "It seems as though the souls of all the writers that have bequeathed their labors to the Bodleian were reposing here as in some dormitory" (Very like a dormitory!).

"Montesquieu used to say that he had never known a pain or a distress which he could not soothe by half an hour of a good book" (John Morley). "Books preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them" (Milton). "What would you have more? A wife? That is none of the indispensable requisites of life. Books? That is one of them, and I have more than I can use" (Hume).

But there are many sayings on the other side "Much learning does not instruct the mind" (Heraclitus of Ephesus, one of the founders of Greek philosophy). "No man is the wiser of his learning" (Selden). "If I had read as much as other men I should have known no more than other men." (Hobbes). "He who has experienced nothing is made no wiser by solitude." (Lotze).

We remember Browning's grammarian, who had "made the great refusal" in order to study Greek particles. The specialist who spends his life in knowing more and more about less and less is a pathetic figure for most people; but strangely enough he has his reward. A great mind is not much cramped by a narrow sphere. Still, commentators are a rather dreary crew. Perhaps there are too many books about books about books. The scholar sometimes sees men like books walking, and what language he sometimes uses about his brethren!

Perhaps a little advice about reading may not be out of place.

Bacon says very truly that some books should be tasted, others swallowed, others chewed and digested. When you read a book of the third kind, make a précis of it in a notebook, adding your own reflections in square brackets.

Johnson says that the object of a book is to help us either to endure life or to enjoy it. Books that do neither are not of much use to us, and as a rule it is not worth while to read books which are boring or unintelligible, or quite outside our interests. Read books on the subjects which most interest you.

Read books in at least one foreign language, and French is the easiest. Not only is it an easy language, but French books like French dinners, are well cooked and easily digested. Some of the older German writers, such as Kant and Hegel are (to me) intolerably obscure, and I must confess that I have spent weeks in trying to understand A. N. Whitehead.

Reading Aloud

Books of the second class—those to be "swallowed"—are best read aloud. Reading aloud takes you along at the right pace, and there is the pleasure of sharing the enjoyment with someone else.

Keep a commonplace book for tidbits from your reading. I have kept one for 60 years, and it is one of the most amusing books in my library.

When you come back from a holiday and find all your books shuffled, be patient. The dear creatures want you to know that they have been there.

If you are unwise enough to lend books, inscribe on the title page one of the old curses, for instance: "Steal not this book, and if you borrow, return it promptly on the morrow. Or when you die the Lord will say, Where's that book you stole away?"

The most profitable part of reading is when you put the book down and think about it. If you don't do this, nothing sticks.

If a book is worth reading twice it is worth buying. But don't be in a hurry to buy new books because they are selling well. Best sellers are often trash, and hardly ever first rate.

Do not neglect the English classics. We have an unsurpassed treasure of poetry and prose. Most of our classics can be bought cheap, and they are infinitely better than the ephemeral stuff which now pours from the press.

If household cares do not take up your whole time, keep one hour a day sacred for reading. My wife and I get through a great deal by reading aloud in the early morning, but that would not suit everybody. I do not believe in giving only the dregs of a busy day to the Muses.

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CLIPPINGS DEPARTMENT

"Canada Shows Us!" -- U.S. Praises C.B.C. Program on Name-Calling

By JACK GOULD in The New York Times

LET the fanfare be sounded this morning for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and a young Englishman named Lister Sinclair, writer and Fellow in Mathematics at the University of Toronto. Last Sunday (Nov. 12) over the Trans-Canada network, which is operated by the Dominion Government, they presented as vigorous and courageous radio espousal of democracy as has reached these ears since the war's start. Tossing aside radio's conventional taboos for the utter nonsense they are, they delivered a resounding blow to the homegrown variety of fascism by a magnificent blend of humor and understated anger that was radio at its most exciting.

Mr. Sinclair's work was called "A Play on Words" and was part of the dramatic series offered at 9 P.M. Sundays by the C.B.C. It was heard locally via Station CBL., Toronto (740 kilocycles), which in the winter months puts in a good signal to the New York area. Presented in the documentary form of which the English and Canadians are past masters, its underlying thesis was the simple yet vitally important principle of not only saying words but knowing what they mean and what they can do for good and for bad.

Improper Nouns

Take adjectives, which suffer as do no other words. They quickly lose their potency, said Mr. Sinclair, citing announcers who ask us to try "this scrumptious, crickly-crackly, crunchy-wunchy, taste-tickling, delicious, palate-inspiring, fresh, delightful, luscious, lovely. . ." He examined the sad case of "awful," which means inspiring awe, through the medium of Betsy Co-ed:

Co-ed: I just couldn't get any blue nail polish anywhere. It was awful.

Narrator: See what we mean? Betsy Co-ed certainly doesn't mean:

Co-ed: I just couldn't get any blue nail polish anywhere. It inspired me with awe!

With subtlety and real humor, Mr. Sinclair moved along through verbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections.

By now he had warmed to his subject and was ready for the punches that counted. There are nouns, he said,-and they are really nothing but "labels," labels that should not be confused with the reality. One can toss around "Bolshevik" or "Fascist." Do they actually mean anything?

"Nothing," said Mr. Sinclair in his script. "They're nothing but symbols of disagreement." A hundred years ago Canadians yelled "tory," "radical" and "fundholder."

Mr. Sinclair went forward in his script as follows:

Discusser (sadly): As for the names of races; they are Improper nouns.

Music: Harsh.

Voices (sneeringly): Dago! Dago! Jew! Jew! Nigger! Nigger! Wop! Hun! Sheenie! (Each voice enters in turn after the preceding voice has had a couple of go's. It is a sort of fugato. The result in due course is pandemonium.)

Music: Up violently.

Narrator: You hear that? That is the hideous pandemonium of racial intolerance. Those are the dragon's teeth that you can sow now if you want to, and which will assuredly rise up as the armed men who will fight the next war; and the next; and the next.

"Look About You"

Mr. Sinclair employed a soft contralto voice to represent the pronoun, which stands for a noun and "represents other pronouns, such as *you* and *you*." Here is Pronoun talking:

Pronoun: I am constructed out of freedom, and my foundation is built on justice. I contain no artificial preservatives, such as tyranny or dictatorship; I contain no ingredients harmful to others, such as religious or racial discrimination, for I am constructed like democracy. I stand for democracy, too, for democracy cannot stand as yet for itself; poor thing, it does not even exist as yet. If you doubt me, look about you, you who are so proud of your democracy, open your eyes and look about you; and blush for shame!

Mr. Sinclair, turning to adverbs, introduced the neighbor of a woman whose son died abroad. She said that woman gave her son "gladly" for her country and asked if mothers who made such a sacrifice were not deserving of sympathy. The narrator interrupted:

Narrator: Madam, I give them sympathy for their loss; but I do not believe they want credit for their sacrifice. The sacrifice is not theirs; it is the boys'. You merely take glory from your neighbor's son, who has sacrificed indeed.

It was a nobler adverb, "bravely," that Mr. Sinclair chose for the son and for the conclusion to "A Play on Words":

Narrator (without pause): In the moment of battle, we may be sure that certain "incidents," which we allowed to happen all over the world during the last ten years, had very little to do with his (the son's) conscious behavior. He could not put his impression into words, but to him their meaning was clear; and this clear meaning carried him forward on the word of command to where the bullet stopped him. And that leaves us behind, and what shall we do? Shall we shout meaningless epithets at each other? Shall we make a great to-do about words, taking refuge in the unthinking jargon that says everybody we don't like is Nazi? Or shall we forget the words for a change, and get out and do something about the ugly meaning that lies behind the letters N-A-Z-I? To put it bluntly, shall we go on fooling ourselves forever with empty epithets, or shall we try looking the truth in the face for a change, and live our lives as others have died their deaths—bravely!

Those are tough words and beautiful words that Mr. Sinclair has used, words that suggest Carl Sandburg or Thornton Wilder more than they do American radio. As superbly directed by Andrew Allan, supervisor of drama for the C.B.C., however, there was never a suggestion of the offensive. It was indeed the truth being spoken with a poetic-like quality, and undeniably it was more effective dramatically because it offered a positive attack on the evil of intolerance rather than a namby-pamby appeal for tolerance.

Mr. Sinclair and the C.B.C. have shown that radio can awake and sing as well as other media. Consider for a moment the conditions surrounding the presentation of "A Play on Words." Not only was the Government the sponsor but it was carried on a peak listening night at a civilized hour and the subject was controversial. Yet our neighbors to the north did not shy away, much as the C.B.C., too, likes to sell its time and earn revenue. Instead, C.B.C. gave its listeners credit for being mature enough to accept a stiff dose of reality along with fine entertainment. Radio was grown up last Sunday in Canada.

Assuredly, not all Canadians and certainly not all Americans will agree that the best way to cure racial intolerance is to bring it out in the open. There are those who believe it may lead to a wider spread of the evil. But that, after all, is a debate over points of view, and Mr. Sinclair is fully entitled to present his play on the radio as much as the next dramatist.

On our own side of the border we are wont to boast that American radio is the best in the world. If it is, that is no reason it cannot be better. Sooner or later, our own writers must be allowed to write as they choose within normal bounds of propriety and have their say at a good hour when it will mean something. Radio Row could do with a bit of soul-searching and a little more humility. We know radio, yes, but so, too, do the Canadians. And very well.

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Russian Education Has A Big Job Yet To Do

by RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Russia, too, is having her education troubles. The war has shown Soviet leaders that their educational system is wanting in many respects.

To improve its standards the Russian Republic alone this year is trying to secure eighty thousand new teachers. Separate schools for boys and girls, elimination of "socialist competition" and introduction of a behaviour code are other measures being taken.

THE war has severely damaged the whole Soviet educational setup. The country from Moscow westward is filled with burnt down carcasses of school buildings. Teachers have been killed in hundreds. Very few libraries have survived. Everything must be done from the bottom up now.

At the same time war has done something else to Russian education. It has spotlighted weaknesses long felt and suspected but that somehow never emerged as glaringly before as they do now. The Russians appalled by these weaknesses are fighting them as best they can. Leading this fight is Education Commissar V. P. Potemkin.

Recently writing in *Pravda* Potemkin mercilessly attacked those who view education formally, make peace with inefficiency, cater to the backward. He reviewed the work done during the past year to improve the situation and listed the measures adopted to this end. There were eight of them in all: introduction of separate education for boys and girls in all *city* middle schools (grades four to eight); establishment of a students' disciplinary and behavior code called "Rules for Students" and a student identification card; regulation of students' behavior in theatres, movies and other public places; introduction of compulsory education at seven instead of eight years of age as formerly; prohibition of "socialist competition" in schools, both among students and teachers; establishment of the five unit system of marking and of marks for behavior; improvement of supervision over schoolwork and teaching methods and over examinations; finally, improvement of the quality of teaching, and especially the introduction of final examinations for grades IV and VII, and a diploma examination for grade X.

It does not seem to have been easy to introduce these measures. Some thought separate education for boys and girls meant that the government had accepted the position that boys and girls had unequal capacities for learning. In the town of Izhevsk teachers concluded that henceforth boys should read Turgenev's "Fathers and Sons", and girls the writer's description of women; girls should study the chapters on peace in "War and Peace"; boys, the chapters on war.

These ideas were fought and, Potemkin says, generally overcome. In his opinion separate education has led to more serious school work, more natural behavior, lessening of "roughness previously observable among boys and girls in mixed schools," better supervision owing to the fact "that in teachers of their own sex boys and girls find individuals who can understand them better and satisfy their mental, moral and often even their living problems and needs."

These are indeed strange concepts to hear from the Soviet Union. And there is no doubt that the Russians themselves are not yet entirely agreed upon the meaning of the changes. Be it as it may, the Government seems satisfied, and this school year (1944-1945), separate education is being tried out in another 28 cities.

There is one other reason for separate education (frankly, this correspondent understands it better than those cited above). It is that separate education facilitates physical and military training. Potemkin pointed to this as one of the most important features of the new scheme.

Major Weaknesses

What are the major weaknesses of the Russian school system as seen through the Russians' own eyes? In the first place, Potemkin says, the poor methous of teaching Russian, and above all the Russian grammar. "The grammar of our own language," the Commissar of Education writes, "is studied as a dogma isolated from life. Rules of grammar are studied aloud like catechism; but students only too often do not understand how to apply these rules in their own speech and writing."

Indeed the Teaching Methods Institute of the recently established Academy of Pedagogical Sciences in the course of a recent study discovered that "the cultural level of speech of students is exceedingly low; their speech is ungrammatical; stylistically poor; primitive; colorless; poorly expressive; filled with hackneyed phrases." The blame was placed on the educational organs, but above all on the teachers.

Potemkin cites a number of examples: In the Gorky middle school, for instance investigations discovered that one teacher in checking 33 examination papers had overlooked 154 errors.

Formalized Education

But, Russian is not the only sufferer. Similar weaknesses have been shown in geography, chemistry, physics.

"The root of this lies in formalism of education," Potemkin underlines, "and this formalism derives from the insufficient training of our teachers."

He criticizes sharply the former chase for the best average class marks. Everyone exerted pressure upon the teacher in this respect: the organs of people's education, teachers, parents, school boards. As a result, teachers often resorted to the hunt for records, and when teaching conditions didn't provide them in reality, they created these records by raising marks and passing poor students and poorer work.

This has now been abolished.

Until this year most schools reviewed the program material only during the final semester and then only for the current year. When "last year's" questions happened to be submitted during examinations in the "new year", teachers often objected strenuously. The Khabarovsk provincial department of people's education decided to include in the examinations of the classes VII and X a simple question in mathematics, concerning fractions and parsing a simple sentence in Russian. Soon after the decision reached local schools the People's Commissariat of Education in Moscow received this telegram: "The students are not prepared. Our protests have not been accepted. We require your intervention." The telegram was signed by the head of the Khabarovsk city school department.

This year examinations are planned to include questions covering subject matter studied in all classes the student has passed. In this connection teachers are warned that they must review not only their own material but also that of the past years. There's more work. But the results will probably be better.

No matter how one looks at the Russian educational situation, however, one always is forced to come back to the question of teachers. This year — the figure is fantastic — the Russian republic alone (there are 16 republics in the Soviet Union) needs 80,000 new teachers! Only a small portion of this requirement will be covered by normal schools. The Government is setting out to "hunt" for teachers in the army and industry and every possible measure and lure is used to bring former teachers back into their own profession.

The establishment of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences demonstrates the care devoted to teacher training. The Academy will study all problems connected with education and will attempt, in Mr. Potemkin's words, to create teachers "whose essential qualities will be: humanism, democracy, inspiring faith in the creative power of science and education, deep patriotism and love for the people, loving care of the individuality of the child and desire to develop within it its best qualities which are qualities of the Russian people—industriousness, modesty, selfless devotion to the motherland, love of freedom."

The job before Russian educationists is most difficult. And hard as it is everywhere, it is harder still in liberated areas where they must overcome the mental and moral poison left behind by the Germans.

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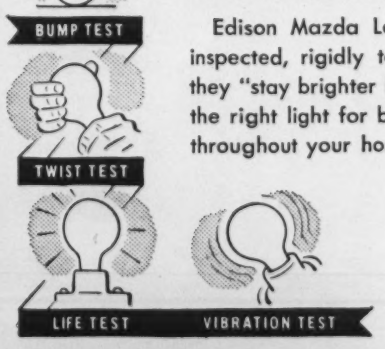

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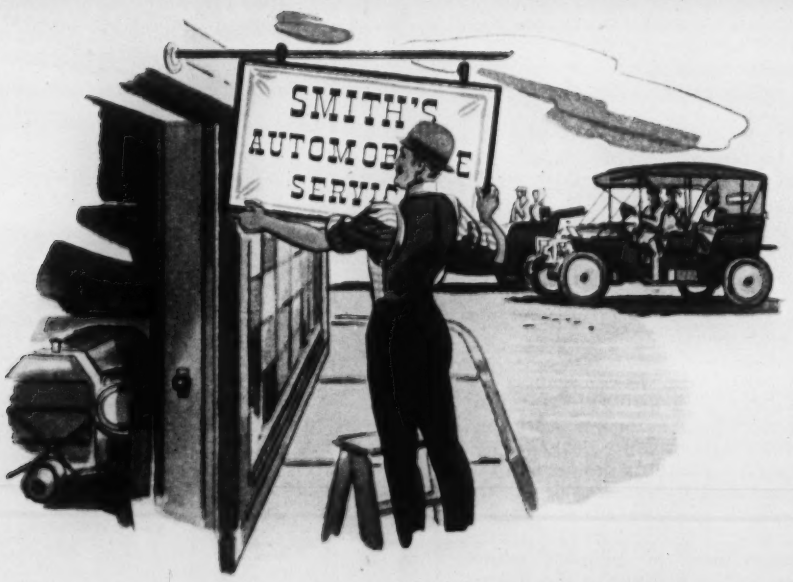

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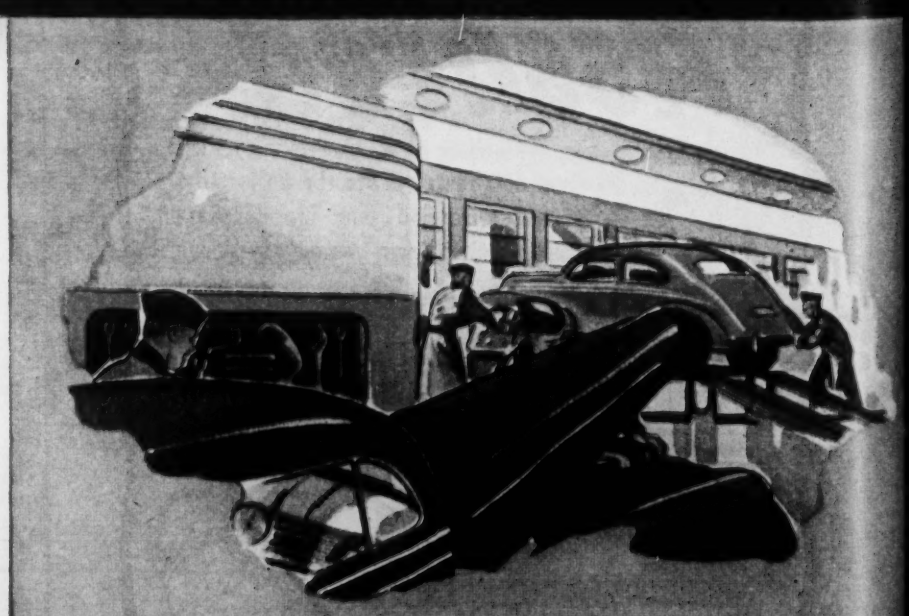

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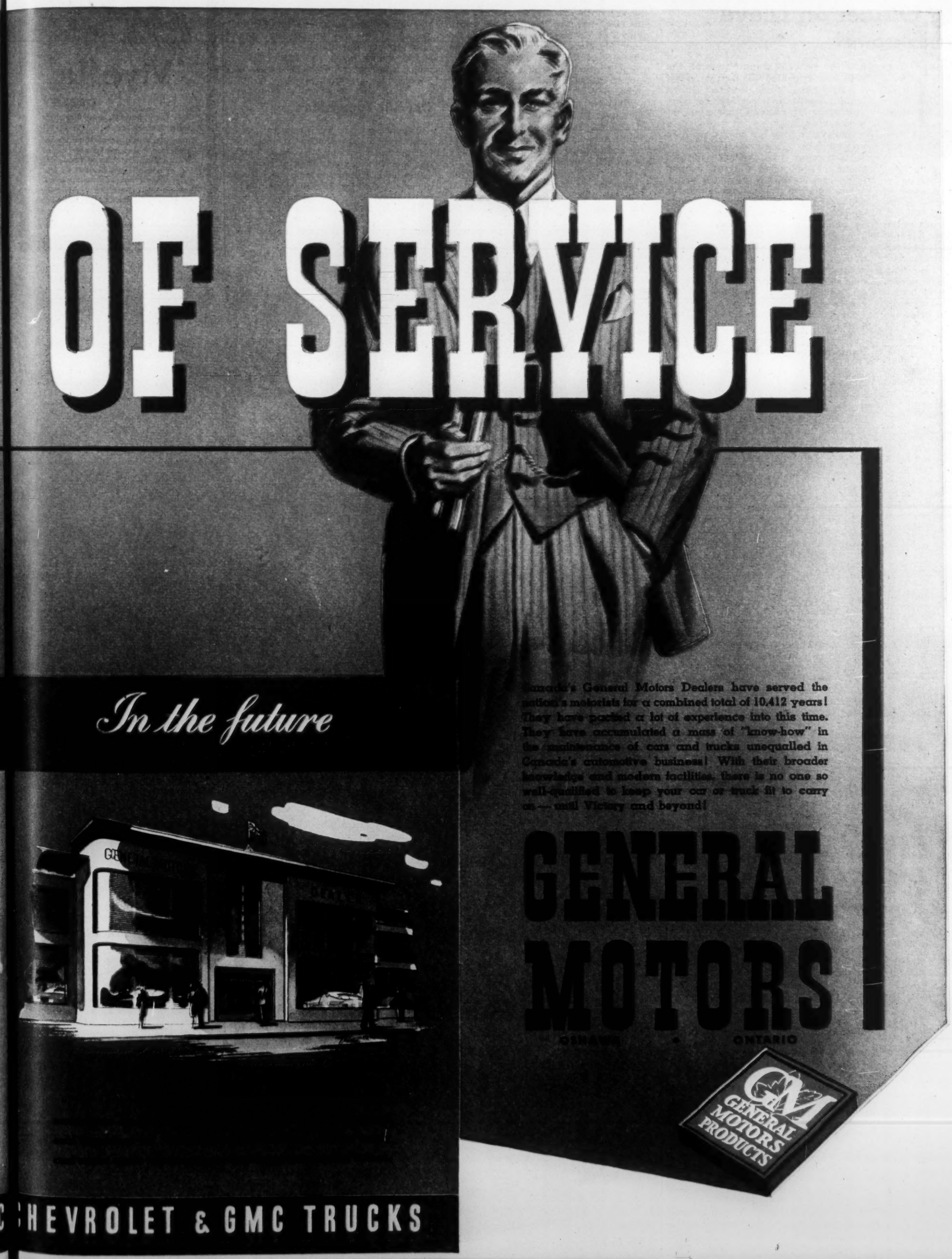
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

The Family Box: Sunday Afternoon and a Young Officer on Leave

By BABS WARNER BROWN

SUB-LIEUTENANT Joseph P. Tupper, R.C.N.V.R., awoke with a crick in his back. He lay, with all the discomfort that only a very tall man can know in a very short berth, listening to the uneven rattling of the train and every now and then the urgent *ting ting ting* of a crossing signal.

Pinching the little brass gadgets on the window shade he raised it six inches or so and peered out, propped up on one stiff elbow, blinking at the light. He could see flat fields racing by and tall elm trees stuck in the middle of them looking like planted celery stalks that seemed to turn and watch him as the train hurtled by in the early, misty morning. Glancing at his wrist watch—a Movado, loot from that last U boat—Tuppy decided he might as well get up as the train was due to arrive in half an hour.

When the train pulled into the station there were about five redcaps to each hundred passengers. Tuppy extracted his suitcase from one of the pyramids of luggage and made his own way down the platform. In the process of laboring through the crowds who milled about like expectant goats at the barrier, Tuppy was handed two pamphlets—one which assured him that he could COUNT on GOD, and another which said WELCOME TO OUR CITY and gave a list of the entertainments offered to men in the armed forces. Tuppy put both these pamphlets into his pocket because he didn't quite know what else to do with them and, still lugging his own suitcase, made his way to his hotel.

Almost Human

The queue at the registration desk was a long one and when Tuppy eventually arrived at the wicket and pulled out the wire confirming his reservation the clerk told Tuppy he couldn't get into his room until three o'clock. Feeling homeless and hungry, Tuppy checked his bag and turned his attention to breakfast.

The steam and the thick china cups and the general chumminess of the cafeteria appealed to Tuppy. After a hearty meal he began to feel almost human again and, replete, he went upstairs to the lounge and sank behind a newspaper.

After a while he began to look around him. There were plenty of Service men like himself milling about the lobby, but they all seemed to be very definitely hurrying somewhere. Round about, sunk into sofas and staring into space were the people who grew in hotels. They looked as perpetual as the potted palms. Tuppy sighed and decided he better get on with some of the cultural activities for which the town was renowned. He drew out the pamphlet that said WELCOME TO OUR CITY, smoothed it out on his knee and began to study it dutifully.

Then he remembered that it was Sunday.

Back to the Lobby

The activities for the Sabbath seemed rather limited. After giving a list of the churches (a long one) the leaflet announced that he could visit the Zoo; that the Art Gallery was holding an Exhibition of Pottery and Weaving; that the Museum was open from 2 till 6, Service men welcome, and that there was a lecture each Sunday evening in the basement of St. Anselm's Church, except during the month of November. It was the month of November.

Tuppy decided to give the Zoo a miss. Having smelled one you'd smelled them all. The Art Gallery was next on the list. Pottery and weaving he had always associated with a slightly mad cousin who wore silk knitted suits of unusual shape and color and her hair in the low, loose bun of the pseudo-artiste. However, Tuppy was perfectly willing to have that impression corrected, and after consulting a map of the city he set out with the firm step and open mind of the true seeker of culture.

Five hours later, having exhausted the Art Gallery, the Museum and his feet to the knees, having experienced a plethora of clay pots and woven scarves and flaking mummies and stuffed dinosaurs, he returned to the hotel and the haven of his room like a camel to an oasis. He had a bath and another shave and a cup of tea—and then, Lord love us, it was still only five o'clock in the afternoon.

He was drawn back to the hotel lobby like a chicken to a chalk line. The busy, milling crowds were still there and the people who grew on the sofas still stared into space. . . Tuppy was incredibly lonely.

After he had been sitting in the lobby for what felt like several years, Tuppy noticed a small lounge with 'Officers' Service Bureau' written over the entrance. He remembered hearing that some women's organization had just started up an entertainment scheme and he craned his neck to see what was going on.

The Dark-Haired Girl

A well-groomed woman with a dollar sign figure—Tuppy thought she would be at least a brigadier's wife—sat behind a desk with a couple of telephones on it, a pile of what looked like *Encyclopedia Britannicas* and a single, orange zinnia—probably the last from the brigadier's garden—sitting in a tooth mug. At the other side of the room at a much smaller desk with nothing on it but a new pad of paper and a very sharp pencil sat a girl with dark hair falling over a piquant little face shaped, as far as Tuppy could see without falling out of his chair, exactly like a heart.

Both these females, for some unfathomable reason, succeeded in terrifying Tuppy.

Business, at the moment, was slack. When the telephone hadn't rung and no one had come into the lounge for some time, the brigadier's lady got to her feet and gave a yank to her girdle. She grinned at the girl. Tuppy heard something about "a cup of tea . . . or I'll die!" As the older woman left the lounge it struck Tuppy that she was both human and friendly and the thought gave him a new confidence. If he hadn't been feeling so lonely he would never have given this sort of thing a try—but at any moment now he would be turning into one of those human fungi in the foyer. . .

When he arrived in front of her desk and the dark-haired girl looked up at him, Tuppy saw that she was almost as nervous as he was. "Have you something. . . that is, I'm only here until tomorrow. . . I mean, is there anything on for tonight?" This sounded awful but the girl seemed to be getting the drift of his remarks. She smiled and Tuppy felt a little better.

"Would you like to go to a concert?" she asked. "I could get you two tickets. . .?"

His face must have dropped because she said, "Don't you like music? It's going to be Debussy."

Tuppy hastened to assure her that he thought music was just fine—particularly Debussy. He didn't feel it was necessary to add that his favorite tone poem was "Mairzy Doats". . . On the other hand he didn't know anyone to take to the concert and somehow, an evening alone. . .

She didn't press the idea. "How about a movie? They have shows for Service men on Sundays."

Difficult Young Man

Tuppy began to feel dreadfully difficult. He'd passed the queues for the matinees on the way back from the Museum; he was sick of Service men; he'd probably seen the shows in New York and he still didn't want to be alone.

The girl rose. She had a nice figure. She went over to the Encyclopedias which turned out to be the brigadier's lady's files. "How about an evening in somebody's house?"

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Mother, cut down that discarded

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For Your School-aged Daughter Save Money for the War Effort

Your old Viyella garment has lots of wear in it, make something new out of it . . . a blouse for schoolgirl daughter . . . or a small boy's playsuit . . . and buy War Savings with money saved.

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PRELUDE TO *Happiness* . . .

"PRELUDE"... the new fragrance by Dorel... has won instant approval by its subtle delicacy of odour and lasting qualities. Like its three popular sisters... "Audace", "Horizon", and "Comete"... this latest creation of Dorel is an exquisite blending of rare ingredients imported from pre-war France, Italy and Spain. Dorel perfumes or colognes make a perfect Christmas and New Year gift.

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AUDACE—Light, daring, whimsical.
2¼ oz. - - - $18.00
½ oz. - - - - 6.00
Dram - - - - 1.25

HORIZON—Sweet and clear as early morning.

COMETE—Rich, warm, romantic.
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Dram - - - - 1.10

PRELUDE—a new, unique subtlety.
½ oz. - - - - $4.00
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"TRIO" Assortment Box containing 1-dram bottle of each of Audace, Horizon, Comete perfumes: **$3.25**

COMBINATION BOX containing ½ oz. perfume and 2¼ oz. cologne, boxed separately for each of these four fragrances: Audace: **$6.75**; Horizon: **$5.75**; Comete: **$5.75**; Prelude: **$4.75**

Eau de Cologne in all four odours, 2¼ oz.: **$1.50** each

44-2R

AT MOST GOOD STORES

The glove smooth-styled by Acme

A ⓐ tab links your lovely Acme gloves. "Here is everything in a glove that's good," it says. Delights of supple Canadian Deerskin, Peccary Pigskin and domestic or imported Capeskin . . . styled for smartness . . . designed to fit superbly.

LOOK FOR THE ACME TAB ⓐ ON EVERY PAIR

Tuppy brightened. The girl looked up from her lists. "Do you play billiards?" she asked out of a comparatively clear sky. Tuppy shook his head. "Or chess?" but she looked down quickly when she saw Tuppy's expression. She began thumbing through the big book, muttering to herself. "They're the Johnsons—they entertain on Sundays, but they say 'Australians' . . and the Dupuis, but they don't speak much English. Can you speak French?" After a few more questions along these lines Tuppy realized that if he had two heads and spoke nothing but Swahili she could place him with ease. As it was, being a dull, Anglo-Canadian, he presented quite a problem.

Nothing Very Special

Something of all this must have shown on Tuppy's face. The girl looked very embarrassed. "I'm dreadfully sorry!" she said. "I'm rather new at all this—and it's kind of late in the day. . ." She came to an awkward stop.

"It doesn't matter," said Tuppy.

"Oh, but it *does!*" she said and her little heart-shaped face went a bright pink.

Lord, thought Tuppy, I wish *you'd* come to the movies with me—or even to that Debussy thing. But of course you wouldn't.

She was wrinkling her nose thoughtfully, making it look like a little pig's. "Would you like an ordinary, *family* sort of evening . . . nothing very special for supper—you might even be asked to help get it—and afterwards you could listen to the radio round the fire, or just talk and well, sort of . . . talk?" she ended lamely.

"Yes," said Tuppy. "I would. Very much."

She seemed to come to a sudden decision. "I'll tell you what. I'll get busy on the phone . . . there's a family I know. Could you go and have a cup of tea or something for a little while?"

"Tea?" said Tuppy. "Oh, yes, of course. Rather!"

Over his second cup of beige liquid Tubby began to wish he'd never heard of the Officers' Service Bureau. It was rather grim, taken all in all, being palmed off on some long-suffering family. He suddenly knew how a puppy must feel, drooling in a pet shop window, waiting to be bought.

How pleasant everything would be if he could just walk up to somebody—little heartface for instance—and say in a simple uncivilized way, "Let's talk to each other!" Poor kid! She was probably working desperately right now getting him passed off on some poor souls who in a weak moment had signed a questionnaire re Home Hospitality! He glanced at his Movado. Half an hour. Either way, she'd been at it long enough.

Nice Little House

When he got back to the Officers' lounge she was looking flushed but successful. She handed him a sheet of the new pad paper. "This is the address," she said. "They're looking forward very much to seeing you, but you must promise not to be there till 6.30!"

To heck with it, thought Tuppy and before he realized it he heard himself blurting out, "Couldn't we—you and I, I mean—do something together. This town must be fun, after all, if you're living in it! There must be *something* we could do. . ." He came floundering to a stop because what, after all, had a guy with nothing but a hotel bedroom, a seat in the foyer and one evening in town to offer?

Her face went pink again. "I'm sorry," she said primly, "we're not allowed to make dates when we're on duty—and anyway, I already have something pretty special for this evening."

On the way uptown in the bus, Tuppy's depression reached an all time low. His insides seemed to think he was going to the dentist. He remembered, ages ago, feeling like this when he went back to boarding school. Apart from his acute nervousness he felt lonely for the girl in the lounge. Idiotic business, missing someone you'd just met. But there it was. With any luck she might be on duty again in the morning and he would have a chance to speak to her before his train left. But he doubted it.

It was funny, but a girl like that, in spite of her primness, made a fellow realize just how lonely he was. He had a couple of girls in England and one in New York but he didn't think they'd be missing him much. He had an idea that if little heartface liked you she'd miss you a lot. . . To heck with it, thought Tuppy again

He found there was a drug store on the corner by the bus stop. He looked around for something to give his unknown hosts. A "family evening" probably meant an elderly couple with a son or daughter overseas. He'd have to talk about the blooming war all night. . . He found some candies—Family Box, it said—with a mixture of nuts and toffees amongst the chocolates. He bought a two pound box and tucked it under his arm.

It was a nice little house with evergreens round the door but, after he'd rung the bell, Tuppy felt as he did at Action Stations waiting for the command to commence fire. He gritted his teeth and stood in a sort of clammy silence.

Suddenly he heard someone running downstairs, a light was switched on in the hall and a voice that was somehow vaguely familiar called, "Mother, Dad, he's here!" The hall door opened and Tuppy saw a dark-haired girl with a face shaped exactly like a heart. It was bright pink.

Tuppy gave a snort of delighted surprise, and then he stopped laughing. He took off his cap and, stooping, because he was so very tall, stepped into the hall. Very solemnly, he held out the Family Box.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Currier & Ives: Pictorial Reporters of Modes and Manners of Their Day

By RUTH HOBBERLIN

EVEN if you are not fortunate enough to own a genuine Currier & Ives print, doubtless you give and receive copies in the form of greeting cards during the Christmas season. Annually many women frame their favorite Currier and Ives cards. Others find scope for originality by using them as decoration on screens and lampshades, or as a bulletin board of pin-ups in the modern manner.

In many Canadian homes today, the work of Currier & Ives is as much esteemed as when it decorated the houses of rich and poor alike during the 19th century. Modern women still enjoy domestic scenes—which often include the "Godey" ladies—such as those portrayed in "Winter Pastime" and "Home to Thanksgiving." Men still find interest in prints of "Camping in the Woods" and "Coming from the Trot."

Certain Canadians may be inclined to regard Currier & Ives as a typically American institution. Yet, in their heyday these popular pictures were used extensively in private homes, hotels, barbershops, barrooms, and firehalls not only in the United States, but also in Canada. The subject matter varied from domestic life to national tragedies; from clipper ships and whalers to portraits of pugilists and presidents; and from the American trotting horse to "The Falls of Niagara — from the Canada Side."

This vast collection of some 7000 prints formed a giant panorama of early North American life by keeping apace with current events. Indeed, it was in 1840, by depicting the "Awful Conflagration of the Steam Boat 'Lexington' in Long Island Sound, by which Melancholy Occurrence over 100 Persons Perished," that an early print of "N. Currier, Lith. & Pub., N.Y." became a best seller.

Extry! Extry!

Due to the keen news sense and business acumen of young Nathanial Currier, three days after the fire the first *illustrated* extra in history appeared on the streets of New York. Readers of *The Extra Sun* saw how frantic women and grim-faced men had chosen death by fire aboard ship or by drowning in icy waters. Overnight this news picture became a sensation, and presses worked overtime to supply public demand.

Previous to the 19th century, books and magazines had been illustrated by means of woodcuts and metal plate engraving. About 1798, however, the process of lithography ("drawing on stone") had been discovered by Aloys Senefelder, a Bavarian. It was introduced in France in 1816; successfully used in England and the United States by 1822; and later in the century in Canada. The method involved the principle of the chemical antipathy of grease and water, and required a certain kind of porous stone and a special crayon.

Lithography quickly became a preferred medium of illustration. A complete knowledge of the new commercial art, which reproduced pictures directly from a chalk drawing on limestone, was a major factor in the "melancholy" news picture scoop of Nathanial Currier.

With ideas in advance of his times, Currier might well have been a model for many an Alger hero. Born in Massachusetts in 1813, an apprentice at fifteen, at the age of twenty-two he established his own firm of lithographers. He married twice and had one son, Edward, by his first wife. Coupled with shrewd business sense, he also had charm, a genial personality, and sound artistic judgment. His keen sense of humor possibly accounted for the fact that his shop was a meeting-place for such men as Henry Ward Beecher and P. T. Barnum.

In common with others of his day, Currier had a weakness for fine horses; it was not unusual that his firm should produce hundreds of prints dealing with the subject. One of the most popular, "The Road—Winter," portrayed him driving in a sleigh with his wife. Another in the same series, "The Road—Summer," showed his younger brother, Charles, bowling along in a cloud of dust.

Enter Mr. Ives

In 1852, Charles Currier was influential in having James Merritt Ives join the firm. Young, an art lover, a lithographer, with a sense of humor, and a liking for horses, Ives soon became a partner in the business.

Aware of the sentimentality of their day, Currier and Ives produced numerous prints of home life. In addition, they offered the public scenes which dealt with the courtship and parting of lovers, for example: "The Sailor's Adieu" and "The Sailor's Return;" "The Lovers' Quarrel" and "The Lovers' Reconciliation." They also turned out motto cards, memory verses, and animal studies for a juvenile market. To the children's delight, many of these were left uncolored so that would-be-young-artists could do their own tinting. Another print which held their particular interest was the "Puzzle Picture—Old Swiss Mill" in which over fifty animal figures were reputed to be hidden.

Currier & Ives employed the prin-

This original Paris model, an appealing version of the high hat theme, is by Jean Patou. Bonnet trimmed with rosette of spotted feathers centered by a ribbon bow, faced underneath brim with a color to match.

Things you don't have to do

Looking for Hunger Signs—Chopped-up bits of stalk and leaf dropped into chemicals tell whether the growing corn is getting from the soil exactly the nutrients it needs.

Controlled Planting—Special seed is delivered to grower the day before it is to be planted under the expert supervision of our field men in specified fields.

Heat is Measured—"Heat units" absorbed by growing plants are charted each day to help us to forecast when each field will reach the "fleeting moment of perfect flavor."

It's the things you do
When you don't have to do them
That make products stand out
And which lead people to them.

(On this page are a few of the "things you don't have to do" but which are done in the Land of the Green Giant to produce a better can of corn for less money. Similar quality control methods are employed on peas, asparagus and wax beans.)

There are many selfish incentives to urge you to increase profits by putting as *little* quality as you can into a product—but only your own heart can tell you how *much* you want to put in it.

That's another way of defining Canadian Free Enterprise.

Some early man didn't have to invent the lever or the wheel.

Some later man didn't have to turn the lever into a bridge or to surround the wheel with a rubber tire.

Canadian Free Enterprise tells us, "the sky's the limit on how good you can make it—it's up to you."

This is the land that was pioneered and built and expanded by men who did what they had to do, then tossed in so many things they didn't have to do.

Whether it was golden railroad spikes, skyscrapers, automobiles, moving pictures, good roads or canned foods, they were created by men who were proud of a job in a country they were proud of.

Planned Parenthood—Our exclusive breed (D-138), developed for sweetness and tenderness, is the result of a 20-year seed-breeding program involving some 4,000 different strains of sweet corn.

"Picked by the Clock"—Our Niblets Brand Corn is harvested and canned when refractometer tests indicate that it has reached the most desirable stage of maturity.

NIBLETS BRAND WHOLE KERNEL CORN
GREEN GIANT BRAND PEAS
NIBLETS BRAND MEXICORN
GREEN GIANT BRAND ASPARAGUS
DEL MAIZ BRAND CREAM STYLE CORN
GREEN GIANT BRAND GOLDEN WAX BEANS

Look for the Green Giant on the label

Packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Limited, Tecumseh, Ontario

ciple of the assembly line in coloring their prints. Twelve young women, seated at a long table, in turn applied one color only; when a picture reached the end of the table it emerged a finished product.

Thousands of the prints were sold retail from a small shop; were peddled on the streets in push-carts; and disposed of to dealers and peddlers in other cities. A catalogue listing many titles offered "great inducements to travelling agents" on terms of "cash." Retail prices on these "elegant and salable" prints ran from a few cents up to three dollars.

Later, Currier and Ives opened a London office, and the British displayed an appreciation for pictures of North American Indians. In France, comic prints and clipper ship scenes were popular.

On his retirement from the firm in 1880, Nathanial Currier presented a generous bonus to every employee. Left responsible for the only complete file of proof prints made by the firm up to that time, Charles Currier—lax and easy going by nature—placed them in a damp cellar. Nearly all the lithographs were ruined by dampness and exposure. Intact, at present day prices, they would represent a small fortune.

For a time after James Ives also retired, the two sons of the founders were in charge of the business. Gradually, however, they liquidated the assets, and in 1907 the remaining stock and equipment was sold. Currier & Ives had been unique in its day; but a new generation was seeking a fresh point of view, and developing new techniques in chromolithography, photography, and photoengraving.

Today many Currier & Ives pictures that once sold for $60.00 a thousand wholesale are collectors' items. At auction rooms they demand prices ranging from a few dollars for the small prints up to, and even beyond, the thousand dollar mark for larger folios. While not as many change hands in Canada as in the United States, there *are* numbers of prints on this side of the border—including thirteen lithographs in the Archives at Ottawa.

At no time was the work of Currier and Ives termed "arty"; although much of it was reproduced from the paintings of original and well-established artists. The majority of the prints were popular solely because they were vivid in detail, true to life, easy to understand, and inexpensive.

Is It True What They Say About Toronto and Torontonians?

By RICA McLEAN FARQUHARSON

TORONTO, as a city, gets talked about mostly by people from other Canadian cities. Americans usually go to Montreal.

This, if you can bear it, is Toronto and Toronto Canadians seen through the bright eyes of four elderly ladies from Michigan, just returned to the United States after three days and nights in Toronto.

Known to their intimates as the Four Duennas the visitors, all sisters, had never been in Toronto before, and their knowledge of Canadian life was hazy. Their awareness of pre-war life abroad, however, was extensive. They were the kind of trippers who hopped into a car with a "Let's go!" winding up thousands of miles from home. Sometimes they pushed the automobile aboard a boat, or landed in another country; even hopped planes to be on top of the world.

Long Stockings

So, you see, the Four Duennas are not the kind of dull old ladies you thought they were.

Back in the United States they have unscrambled impressions of their Canadian visit. This is what they tell us:

"The very first thing we noticed were the long stockings the children wore — something we never see in our part of the United States."

(No doubt this comes of being a "bobby sock" nation.)

"There were 'quantities' of men everywhere of all ages, in uniforms and in civilian clothes. Even in restaurants of department stores we noticed more men than women. Used to seeing four or five women for each man—my, were we surprised!"

(They hadn't understood that Toronto is centre of a vast war industrial area with thousands of people not of military category or age employed and that "out of uniform" often means another Canadian home on leave or back from years in fighting zones eager to slip into "civvies" at first opportunity.)

Now for women—and maybe this won't go down so well.

"Generally speaking the men in Toronto are more smartly dressed than the women."

(But Cay Moore, publicist, came home from Hollywood lately saying she could see more well-dressed women in Toronto any day than she did in Hollywood. The Duennas were too polite to say the men were better looking—but we wouldn't be surprised! Getting personal, once when we returned from the United States we thought everyone looked sick—but that was in the pre-lipstick era.)

Best Foot Forward

About shops.

"The loaded shelves turned us dizzy. The first day we just looked, but made up for that afterwards. We couldn't get over the fact that your stores have bias tape, rickrack, kleenex, toweling, towels, socks, candy, cigarettes, yard goods, even dotted swiss, percales, nainsook, yarns—ever so many other things we have not seen for some time."

(If the Wartime Prices and Trade Board wishes to take a bow on that one it's all right. Of course, as we know, it isn't possible to get all these things in unlimited quantities all the time.)

Service.

(This may remind you that it takes a visitor to find the out-of-the-way things in the home town. Reminds us of the London Bobby who said the Doomsday Book was out of town. Shucks, it didn't take us five minutes to find it within a block of where he was standing.)

"We liked the competence of the service in hotels and restaurants and the excellence of food at extremely low cost, the succulent steaks, the generous squares of butter."

(If the nice neighbors hadn't been well-bred they'd have drooled over it all.) They continue:

"The politeness of clerks in shops; the courtesy of waiters everywhere; the skilful car drivers who open doors and say 'please' and 'thank you' almost proved too much for us!"

(We're glad to say, however, it didn't undermine them. The Four Duennas were just able to leave town with the help of two elevators and corps of Horatio Alger bellboys. Here it may be permissible to thank the Price Ceiling on behalf of the visitors.)

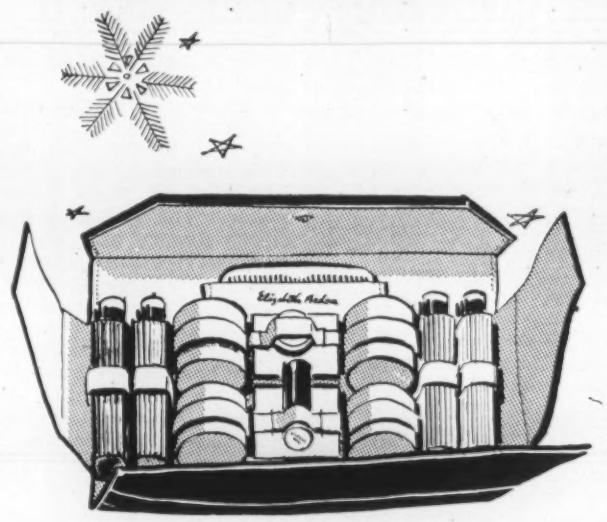
Solemn Canadians

The Canadian people.

"Canadians, on the whole, we found a quiet, rather solemn people but very courteous, friendly and dignified. We liked, too, the absence of—er—drunks."

(There you have it! And we hope everybody mentioned here will behave themselves because the Four Duennas were only taking a breather from their war work. They plan to return to Toronto — come war's end.

If she travels
give her a Tuckaway Kit



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devises something smart and efficient for the woman who goes places . . . a handsome case to tuck under your arm, into your suitcase . . . hold everything you need to keep pretty on a journey or a week-end. Black or Brown simulated leather, lined in Eggshell fabric. Wonderful gift for women in uniform.

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Ardena Velva Cream Mask
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Hand-O-Tonik
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Illusion and Cameo Illusion Powder
Lipstick
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THREE CONVENIENT SIZES

WORLD FAMOUS

CANADA DRY'S SPARKLING WATER

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Bigotry and Parsimony Make a Boy's Growing Years Hard

THE GREEN YEARS, a novel, by A. J. Cronin. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

A RURAL Scottish town is neither as sweet as Barrie often intimated, nor as completely sour as George Douglas explained in *The House With the Green Shutters*. It's a little of both, according to Dr. Cronin. In this novel he tells of the eight-year-old orphan brought from Ireland to live with his grandparents; not comfortably. The head of the house is a penny-pinching, small official who even grudges money for food. His wife worn by work, but uncomplaining, has sympathy for the lad, but in a covert manner. A daughter and a son are mostly indifferent, for the laddie's mother had done an unheard-of thing; she had married an Irish artist—who was a Catholic! There was a handicap for a boy in a violently bigoted non-Catholic community!

Temporarily in the household is a great-grandmother, an affliction to everybody. But a great-grandfather (on the other side of the family) named Dandie Gow is a sympathetic magnificence, with a nose like that of W. C. Fields, and no formal morals whatever. All comfort flowed to the boy from this questionable source.

The novel is sedulously undramatic but produces some triumphs of characterization and this fact is a makeweight for the maudlin self-pity of a young introvert stumbling through pains and disappointments and sniffles to become at last grown-up.

•

Smiles and Roars

TRY AND STOP ME, A Collection of Anecdotes, edited by Bennett Cerf. (Musson, $4.00.)

BENNETT CERF is the presiding genius of Random House, New York. When this compendious encyclopaedia of jests new and old was completed he sent it to Simon & Schuster, a fact that gives one furiously to think. Was he putting something over his competitors? They don't think so. Did he (in his pride) think the stuff wasn't good enough for Random House? The reply is in the negative, since he's a good newspaper-man and therefore wholly devoid of pride. Or was he crawling with modesty? No one will accuse him of *that*. There is the possibility that everyone around Random House had heard the quips so often that they might be lacking in enthusiasm as the proofs began to come in. But speculation on mysteries is unprofitable, especially when the book is waiting to be read.

There are fifteen chapters beginning with the tales and antics of the Marx Brothers, and other zanies of the theatre and the pictures, and continuing with Music, Sports and Literature. The best of all is called "Minority Report" and puts the late Alexander Woollcott where actually he belonged. Scores upon scores of these jokes are venerables, keyed-up and credited to some contemporary. But there are hundreds of new, or nearly new ones which even *The Saturday Review of Literature* has not yet printed. So it is the cheerfulest bedside book of the season. You can lay it down at any minute and go to sleep, with a smile on your face.

•

Two First Novels

By W. S. MILNE

"THE WINDS OF FEAR", by Hodding Carter. (Oxford, $3.00.)

"THE SUN AND THE MOON", by Judith Cape. (Macmillans, $2.25.)

"THE WINDS OF FEAR" is a story of race hatred in the South. Although the author's sympathies are obviously with the colored folk, he has good and bad, stupid and suspicious characters on both sides. As a result, the book is not merely a piece of special pleading, but a powerful and well-told story, building up to a dramatic and exciting climax. However, although the novel ends satisfactorily, the larger issues implicit in the theme cannot admit of a ready-made last-chapter settlement, and so the book leaves one with a somewhat dissatisfied feeling. One episode in the development of the theme of race-hatred has been manoeuvred skilfully into the foreground, developed with admirable suspense, and rounded off with a *finale* that would look well in the movies. But the hatred is there, and the discord is unresolved. There cannot be, in the nature of the case, any Capulet-Montague reconciliation over the bodies of the victims. Apart from this, the book is a gripping tale, worth reading. An amusing minor touch is worth mentioning: America's First Lady is referred to by white society in the Southern town as "That Woman!"

"The Sun and the Moon" tells the love story of a strange young girl of the Maritimes and a prominent painter with great delicacy and tenderness. The girl is conscious of some abnormal power within herself of completely absorbing the spiritual essence of those closest to her, even of inanimate objects. As a child, she had "become" a rock by the seashore. In love with her artist, she is the moon to his sun, illumined by his presence, but she comes to realize that the sun—her sun—may be eclipsed by the moon. Loving him too much to give him up, she is obsessed by her fear of "possessing" him, absorbing him in her own personality. In the end, she succeeds in quenching this strange power within her, but only by completely destroying the equilibrium of her own essence. At least, I think that is what the epilogue means to say.

But as communication between writer and reader, to be intelligible, must be based on a common store of experience, and as I have not yet come into contact, as far as I am aware, with this particular variety of feyness, I cannot be sure that I have interpreted Miss Cape's meaning aright. That does not mean to say that I did not enjoy the book. I did. She writes beautifully and sympathetically; she makes us fond of Kristin, and afraid for her, and she very nearly carries us all the way. Indeed, the ending is unsatisfactory because she has made us wish for Kristin's happiness, but has not convinced us that the tragedy was inevitable. I shall look forward to reading more of Judith Cape.

•

Peeking Around the Veil

TIME MUST HAVE A STOP, a novel, by Aldous Huxley. (Oxford, $3.00.)

IMMENSE learning gleaned from a hundred fields, an artist's accuracy of observation, a poet's feeling for the melody of English; these factors, in combination, have made Aldous Huxley one of the ablest novelists of his times. If he lifted himself off the earth to sit on the edge of a cloud and give judgments like a minor god perhaps he could be excused, for an intellectual-aesthete must know himself to be unusual and may fancy his opinions to be infallible.

But his view of a world gradually sinking into barbarism must have shocked him into the realization that the role of a gentlemanly cynic considering fools and their ways went out-of-date in 1939, or maybe two years earlier. The problem of man's place in the Universe, clearly, was not settled. The springs of man's conduct had not all been found and classified. There must be an unknown factor; at least, unknown to the Intellectuals. Maybe there was an Absolute, after all. Maybe man was intended to tune in.

So with these inner questionings Mr. Huxley wrote this novel, the story of a poet introverted beyond reason, but of such angelic appearance that all women "fell" for him. The first terrible problem which overwhelmed him lay in the fact that his father, a fierce Socialist always in a denunciatory state, refused to buy him a dinner-jacket. "All the boys have it?" exploded the father, "What of the pit-boys in Wales working for starvation wages?"

From this terrible situation he was rescued by his Uncle Maurice, a lazy hedonist and rake, who taught him practical Epicureanism, and paid for his own elderly indulgences by dying of *angina pectoris* in his bath-room. His elderly mother-in-law, a harpy in the nineties, insisted on an immediate séance to "get in touch" with Maurice. The results were encouraging, and the young man after consultation with a most spiritual Italian entered on the search for Other-Selfness.

The theme, as may be apparent, is not only unclarified but muddy. On the other hand the writing is superb with all the graces. The characters are definite and, mostly, believable. The humor and satire are compelling.

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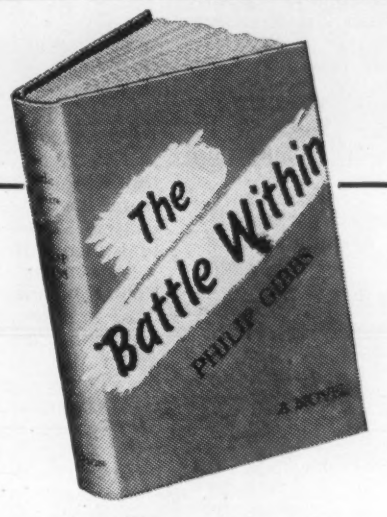

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Soon the boy's mother was writing too, if only to explain Carl's esoteric passages, and thus came a whole book on the manners and customs of flaming youth. The author wasn't trying to be famous; he was just having fun. And so will his readers.

•

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MAGGIE MULLINS, by Mary E. Grannan. (Allen, $1.50.)

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The Shy One Wins

By MARY DALE MUIR

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Pioneers

LITTLE JONATHAN, by Miriam E. Mason, illustrated by George and Doris Hauman. (Macmillans, $1.50.)

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(Continued on Page 32)

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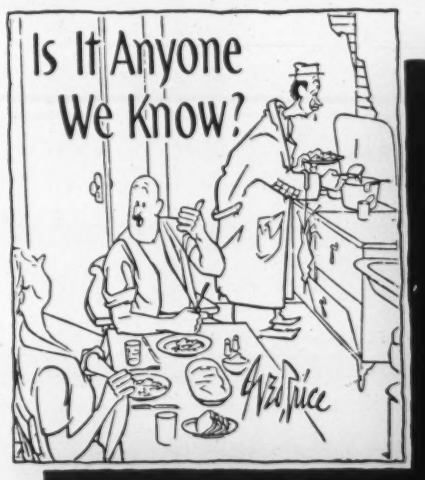

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(*Continued from Page* 31)
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Richard Crooks and Wm. Primrose in a Program of High Merit

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IT IS seldom that one hears so many expressions of complete satisfaction as were heard after the recital of the great tenor, Richard Crooks, and the internationally famous violist, William Primrose, at Eaton Auditorium last week. The reason was not merely the superb artistry of the soloists but the rarely musical quality of almost every number.

I sometimes speak of artists who look younger than their years, but Richard Crooks reverses that condition. Tall, portly and statesmanlike in appearance he seems older than he really is. He is still in his early forties, with a voice of unimpaired lyric quality, perfect style and unique interpretative intelligence. In all he sings he conveys precisely what the composer was aiming at. The most of his selections reveal fastidious musical taste. For the lover of song in its purest essence, nothing could have been more desirable than the classical group which opened his program. It began with a legato rendering of the aria "O del mio dolce ardor" from Gluck's "Paris and Helen". The opera failed owing to the stupidity and prolixity of its libretto, but this aria remains as one of the greatest love songs, in which Paris sings of his longing for the lady who in Marlowe's words was

"fairer than the evening air
Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars".

Mr. Crooks sang it with fervent delicacy, and the devotional tenderness of his rendering of Bach's "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" is also a noble memory. His interpretation of Handel arias was also permeated by sentiment that had no suggestion of mere vocal display. They included "Love Sounds the Alarm" from "Acis and Galatea" and an even more enchanting lyric, "Silent Worship" describing a maiden singing in a garden. I should like to know the name of the poet who wrote the text which is as perfect as the music.

Another Purcell

As an encore he sang another lovely lyric "Passing By" well known to most concert goers, and usually attributed to Henry Purcell. Though it suggests the graces of Purcell it happens to be a comparatively modern song by an Englishman, Edward Purcell-Cockram, who died in 1932. In publishing it many years ago he used the name "E. C. Purcell". The world assumed that there could be but one Purcell and attributed it to the great Henry who died in 1695. False credit has also been given in connection with the words, attributed to Herrick. They really appeared originally in a different setting in "Musick of Sundrie Kindes" a book of airs with lute accompaniment published in 1607 by Thomas Ford, a lutenist. "Passing By" is a singular example of a composer of our time bringing back the very atmosphere of the 17th century.

Mr. Crooks is unsurpassed as an interpreter of Schubert. The timbre of his voice and his musical intuitions provide the very vehicle that Schubert's love songs need. He sang four, and loveliest of all was "Thou Art Repose". There are tenors who sing the impassioned arias of Verdi and Puccini, better; but the two operatic numbers he chose were of a type none can sing better; arias that demand grace and tenderness of expression rather than passion. They were "The Furtive Tear" from Donizetti's "Elixir of Love" and the Chanson which relieves the gloom of Lalo's Ponderous "Le Roi d'Ys".

Mr. Primrose co-operated with a viola obbligato in Schubert's "Ave Maria" and César Franck's "Panis Angelicus" with Frederick Schauwecker at the piano. Throughout his early years, Mr. Crooks was a chorister and gained a profound understanding of devotional singing.

Finesse, elegance and broad beauty of tone marked the rendering of every item on Mr. Primrose's program. The viola (the tenor of the modern string quartet) was neglected as a solo instrument until Lionel Tertis carried it to heights of expression not previously known. Mr. Tertis, born in 1876, still lives, but neuritis assailed him in 1937 and Mr. Primrose is recognized as the wearer of his mantle. Even to-day little solo music for the viola exists. Most of Mr. Primrose's program were arrangements some of which were made by himself. The capacity of the instrument for profound musical utterance was revealed in the Schubert "Litany" a haunting performance and Bach's "Come Gentle Death". But it is most effective in piquant, sparkling works which demand expert technical handling. A typically suitable composition was the Concerto on Themes by Cimarosa by Arthur Benjamin, an Australian pianist and composer, for some years resident in Vancouver. His compositions have spontaneous freshness and ample melodic inspiration. In this, as in other numbers, Mr. Primrose had delicate and discerning assistance from a young Philadelphia pianist, Seymour Lipkin. Arrangements of two of Benjamin's Jamaican folk-songs were also heard. "Matty Rag" and "Rumba", the latter so fascinating in rhythm and execution that it had to be repeated. The violist's breath-taking brilliance was shown in a melody by Tartini and the Paganini Caprice for violin, No. 24.

San Carlo Singers

One has always expected a certain measure of raggedness, and unevenness in singing quality in productions by itinerant grand opera companies. Knowing the problems involved in giving a change of bill every night, and moving about from city to city I have always taken a lenient view, but the San Carlo Company no longer calls for lenience. As shown at Massey Hall last week it has of late made strides toward excellence in ensemble and mise-en-scene. Singing and acting were uniformly good; chorus and orchestra much more satisfactory than in days gone by. This was due to the efficient stage direction of Mario Valle, who used to sing baritone roles with the company; and to the taste and finesse of a new conductor, Nicholas Rescigno. The organization is strong in young women singers of fine quality, Elda Ercole, Marie Powers, Grace Panvini, Margery Mayer, Mary Henderson (a Montreal girl), Willa Stewart and Betty Stone. Very competent old stagers like the baritone, Mostyn Thomas and the basso Harold Kravitt are still with the company, associated with the Scottish tenor Tandy Mackenzie who has a voice of quality and power, an excellent basso, William Wilderman, and a new baritone actor Stephan Ballarini, who especially distinguished himself as Rigoletto.

Hart House Quartet

The Hart House Quartet had an auspicious inaugural of its 21st season at Eaton Auditorium last Saturday when it gave the first of four matinee recitals. This year's personnel is James Levey, 1st violin; Henry Milligan, 2nd violin; Cyril Glyde, viola; and Boris Hambourg, 'cello. Mr. Glyde replaces Allard de Ridder, and arrived from London two months ago. On Saturday the emotional beauty of his tone and complete technical facility were demonstrated. The guest artist was the distinguished pianist Max Pirani, who, after several years residence in Vancouver is now associated with the University of Western Ontario. Though well known here as an adjudicator it was his local debut as pianist. On Saturday in the Brahms piano quartet in G minor Mr. Pirani showed himself an ideal ensemble artist, with a lovely touch, complete mastery of execution and profound musical intuitions. The rendering by all partici-

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FILM AND THEATRE

Blessed Land of Opportunity To Make a Billion Dollars

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"AN AMERICAN Romance" King Vidor's technicolor ode to the U.S.A. is a whopping big effort which might have come off if Producer Vidor had had the imagination to match his enthusiasm. As it is you are left feeling that patriotism is not quite enough, especially when it is worked out in two-and-a-half hours of strictly technical evangelism.

Ralph Riggs and Catherine Judah, in "The Sorcerer" with R. H. Burnside's Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company, appearing at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, week of Dec. 4.

King Vidor has attempted to present the romance of America through the star-spangled gaze of an immigrant, Steve Dangos, (Brian Donlevy.) Steve arrives at Ellis Island with four dollars in his pocket, is happily assimilated into America, and ends by assimilating a large industrial chunk of his adopted country. Thus America is presented once more as the Land of Opportunity-to-make-a-billion-dollars, and Producer King has gone to a lot of pains and documentation to show how the thing can be done. He has given us the iron mines of Minnesota, the smelting industries, the steel works, and the production and assembly lines of America. These have been wedged in, in enormous chunks, wherever they seem to fit into the story of America. The story of Steve Dongas in the meanwhile is left to fall where it may.

Well, we live by dreams on this continent, and pie-in-the-sky is probably the dream we cherish most. Producer Vidor has placed his story of expansion in the early years of the century, when the dream had at least a Chinaman's chance of coming true; and if he had taken as much pains with his story and characters as he does with his background "An American Romance" might have been the exciting panorama he intended it to be. It is fairly obvious however that characters and story came in for treatment only after the larger theme had been prepared. Some line of continuity had to be established to hold the prodigy together; so the story was sketched in and the characters were set up, but in the excitement of glorifying iron and steel no one had time to bother much with creating flesh and blood.

As Steve Dongas, Brian Donlevy manages to give a virtuoso performance but his work in "An American Romance" is a triumph of acting over script, and even Brian Donlevy's vigor and persuasiveness can't give much human meaning to a film that sees romance strictly in terms of technique and processing. The picture has some brilliantly photographed industrial sequence, but as a job of assembly it falls hopelessly apart. If it were cut into lengths and served up as industrial shorts it would be a lot easier to watch and Producer Vidor might have a chance of rescuing some part of his three million dollar investment.

Uneven Russians

"Summer Storm" which derives from Tchekov's "The Shooting Party" is a very curious and distracting film. There are moments when Linda Darnell looks like one of the more likely candidates in an Atlantic City beauty pageant, and other moments when she really suggests the bedevilling Russian peasant girl she is supposed to be. At times too, Edward Everett Horton's familiar inanities seem to express perfectly the state of mind of an elderly Russian aristocrat who is clearly falling apart. The climax of dark passions and betrayals against the fashionable setting of the shooting party has a real Tchekov note of wildness and doom. On the other hand no one could be less Russian or more clipped, precise and British than George Sanders as the Russian judge distracted by love and conscience. As usual Mr. Sanders keeps his feelings haughtily to himself. Any slight signs of distraction that he allows to escape might easily be embarrassment at having to appear in public in a high-necked satin blouse. As you may gather "Summer Storm" is not an even film. It's decidedly unusual however and interesting in a gloomy way.

In "The Conspirators" Peter Lorre is a good instead of a bad little man while Sydney Greenstreet for once turns out to be as benevolent as he looks. These singular changes do nothing to help a plot as hopelessly snarled to begin with as though it had been left in a corner for the cat to play with. The scene is Lisbon and there's a lot of dark camera work, which lights up wistfully whenever it rests on Hedy Lamarr. Hedy who has never been more achingly beautiful than she is here may reconcile you to the rest of "The Conspirators" though it's a lot to ask even of Miss Lamarr.

• •

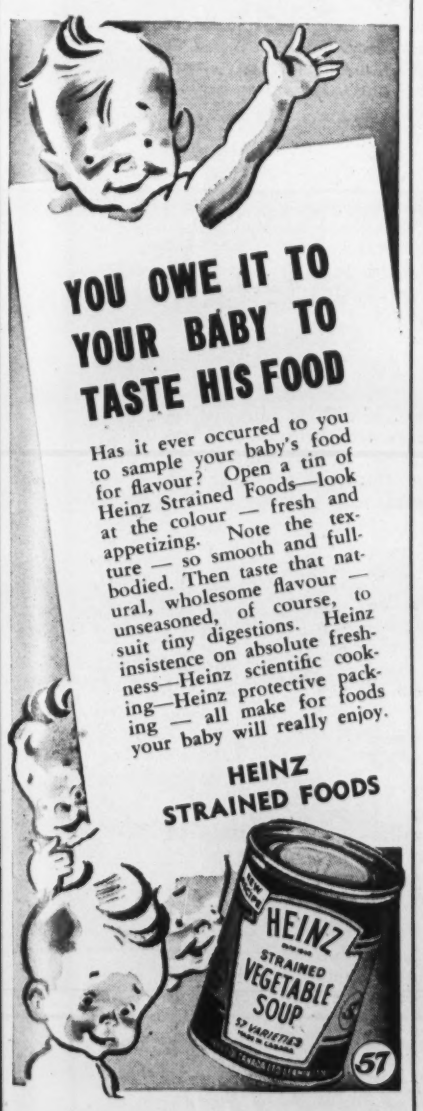
A New Comedy With Too Little Meat

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE are just three people in Gertrude Lawrence's latest comedy, "Errand For Bernice", and unfortunately there isn't enough content in the play to make up for the emptiness of the stage. If a dramatist is going in for frugal casting of this sort it is reasonable to expect a certain amount of action. But there isn't any action in "Errand For Bernice". Once Miss Lawrence has a fainting-fit but she has it in the bedroom off-stage. And once the star demonstrates jiujitsu with one of her young men, an incident that is played conscientiously for laughs but has no noticeable bearing on the play's action. The rest of the time the characters just talk, and some of the talk is funny without being memorable and some of it is memorable without being very funny—Miss Lawrence's comment on her discovery of caviar—"Isn't God wonderful!"—belongs to the latter group.

The story has to do with an army nurse back in San Francisco on furlough. Being a rather narcissistic and brooding girl she decides to spend her furlough making such an impression on a young man she has picked up in a restaurant that her image will remain as a sort of private war memorial in his heart forever. The young man, a less complex type, doesn't know what it is all about but just naively wants to marry her. So does her ex-fiancé, an army captain who keeps turning up in the heroine's luxury hotel suite just as she is getting the impression indelibly fixed. This peculiar dilemma takes up the first and second acts, as well as the first half of the last act. Then the first young man disappears and the heroine settles down among her army impedimenta to talk the whole thing out finally with young man No. 2.

Miss Lawrence has enough expressiveness and gesture for several comediennes but even Gertrude Lawrence couldn't people the stage in "Errand For Bernice", and once when she was left alone, with no one to talk to and nothing to do but pack her bags the director had to fall back on the rather desperate expedient of starting the radio to keep the audience entertained. Wendell Corey as the army captain brings a certain degree of vitality to the final act, though hardly enough to save it. "Errand For Bernice" should go to a good play doctor before it sets out on its wider journeyings. At present it doesn't look strong enough to travel far.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THE LONDON LETTER

Trade Union Congress Believes in One-Way Freedom of Press

By P. O'D.

HOSTILE critics of the trade-union movement in Great Britain have got a good deal of acrid and possibly arid satisfaction out of the way in which the Trade Union Congress, at its recent meeting at Blackpool, managed to embroil itself with practically the whole Press of the country. As an instance of gratuitously asking for trouble, it would be difficult to find anything more complete. Compared to Sir Walter Citrine and his colleagues, leaders of Labor in this country, the man who goes up and kicks a sleeping bull terrier on the nose is a model of prudent and circumspect behavior.

In Britain there are two recognized organizations of journalists, the National Union of Journalists, with a membership of some 7,000, and the smaller but older Institute of Journalists, with a membership of not quite 3,000. Of these the former is really a trade-union, and is allied to the T.U.C. The latter is more in the nature of a benefit association for the protection of its members and the furthering of their interests, and is not allied to the T.U.C. It is not, in fact, a trade-union.

In sending out to the newspapers the usual notices of its Blackpool meeting, and invitations to appoint representatives, the T.U.C. gave warning that no one would be admitted unless he or she was a member of the National Union of Journalists—in other words, a trade-unionist who could be trusted to take a trade-union view of the proceedings.

There was no suggestion that members of the rival organization, or the far greater number of newspapermen who belong to no organization at all, had been unfair in their reports of previous meetings. No suggestion that the newspapers themselves had adopted a hostile attitude. The T.U.C. was simply exercising what it regarded as its right to say who was going to be at the party, and especially who was not.

A very impressive majority of the newspapers of the country, including all those with a national circulation, immediately sent the invitations back, and said they would not be represented. Nor were they. Instead of their usual detailed reports—the discussions of the T.U.C. annual meeting are important news to many millions of readers—they published the bald summaries sent out by the news agencies.

Everyone was the loser by this extraordinarily silly decision of the T.U.C., but chiefly, I fancy, the T.U.C. itself, which has thus at one stroke succeeded in converting a generally friendly attitude on the part of the Press into one of resentful suspicion. And this without even doing any good to its own pet journalistic union, whose members will naturally enough have to share the blame for the T.U.C.'s decision.

To make matters worse, Sir Walter Citrine, usually a cool and level-headed person, uttered vague threats—not so very vague either — about keeping a careful watch on the newspapers that refused his invitation, and, if necessary, using "certain powers resident in the unions". This sort of thing doesn't frighten anyone very much, but it does give the public an idea of the trade-union conception of freedom of the Press—which, in reality, is not so much a right of the Press as a right of the public. And in the public also there are "certain powers resident," as even the T.U.C. would do well to remember.

Public Public-Schools

Down in Surrey near Chertsey the first of the new public-schools has been started. And these schools really are to be public, for boys from the ordinary elementary schools, selected presumably on some sort of examination basis. The tuition is to be free, though there is talk of small payments for board, proportioned to the size of the parental income. No income, no board-money, I suppose, though apparently that hasn't yet been decided.

There can be no question that the Surrey County Council is doing the thing very handsomely, having purchased Ottershaw Park with its fine large house and its 150 acres of ground. Accommodation is to be provided for about 120 boys between the ages of 13 and 17, with all the familiar features of the English public school (the expensive non-public kind). The authorities are even toying with the idea of a school uniform—and an old-school tie, no doubt. If at Eton, why not at Ottershaw?

The aim of the Ministry of Education, we are told, is to establish at least two of these schools in each county. It is certainly a very ambitious project. But if you ask me why it should be necessary to take a boy away from home in order to give him an education—so necessary, in fact, that the State has to go into the business—I must confess that I don't know. It surely can't be that the company of English parents is supposed to be bad for English boys. Sounds more like the kindly effort of a paternal government to supply exclusiveness to the masses. The Old School Tie in the Old Kent Road, as it were.

There is, however, this to be said for the experiment, that it is a lot more sensible than the idea of sending boys from working-class homes to Eton and Harrow and the other seminaries for the sons of the rich—or who used to be rich—where the bright boys from Bermondsey or its social equivalent would be turned into wretched little sycophants or equally wretched young rebels. In this country there still are such things as "classes", and you have to be very careful how you try to mix them. And don't imagine that boys are unaware of such distinctions. If you think so, you don't know boys—English boys, at any rate.

Welsh Days in Parliament

Scottish Days have been a regular feature of almost every session of Parliament for years. But Welsh Days are new. In fact, the first for 400 years was held recently, and proved an immense success, look you. It was especially a triumph for Miss Megan Lloyd George, who as chairman of the Welsh Parliamentary Party took charge of the proceedings, and conducted them with a skill and vitality that reminded listeners of her father, whom, as she grows older, she seems to resemble more and more—a charmingly feminine version. She is a great favorite in the House.

Welsh Days, after the success of this first one, will probably become an established feature. Wales has its own special problems as well as Scotland. And then, no doubt, it will be the turn of Northern Ireland. Finally even the English may be given a day or two to themselves—oh, but only when there is plenty of time to spare, of course!

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CONCERNING FOOD

Portuguese Mariners and the Two Dollars Worth of Pepper

By JANET MARCH

HOARDING is well known to be a very evil practice, and I know one lady who won't do it again. As the Dutch East Indies and Singapore fell to the Japs she bethought herself of pepper—of how useful it is, and of how most of the world's supply came to us from a part of the world now exclusively Japanese. It was easy and quite cheap to do a little pepper hoarding. Back in the fifteenth century the couple of dollars' worth she collected would have been as valuable as two or three large sized rubies, for it is generally believed that it was the lure of pepper which led Portuguese mariners to round the Cape of Good Hope in an effort to find a sea route to India. All my lady hoarder had to do was to beat a path to the chain store and suffer a few sneezes as she decanted her catch into a tin. Then she sat back confident that like Lewis Carroll's little boy she could ". . . . thoroughly enjoy the pepper when he pleases!"

The top shelf of the kitchen dresser was filled with old coffee tins bursting with pepper. Patiently the lady waited, hoping to be very popular some time when a Christmas present of five cents worth of pepper would be received with loud cries of joy. The time never came. There was still pepper to be had in the shops. She moved to another house, warning the movers to be careful of the pepper hoard. Then she moved to another city and a small apartment still complete with about ten years' supply of pepper. There she sits among her pepper cans searching for room for her groceries. Any recipe which calls for pepper has a turned down corner in her cook book but it's wonderful how long it takes to work through one can. Take warning. Don't be a hoarder.

Now with Christmas round the corner it seems to be the right time to display our best cooking accomplishments. Nothing like a good meal after a discouraging bout of Christmas shopping when all the salesgirls have said with maddening and evident pleasure, "We have none of those. We had some last week but they are all gone now."

How about this for a dinner menu?

Petite Marmite
Chicken Pie
Green Peas Potato Chips
Nègre au Chemise
Coffee

Petite Marmite

2 pounds of lean stewing beef
1 oxtail
2 chicken drumsticks
3 teaspoons of salt
1 onion chopped
1 turnip chopped
2 carrots in thin rounds
2 celery stalks in one inch pieces
2½ quarts of water

Cut up the meat and chicken in medium sized pieces and boil for ten minutes and then wash in cold water. Put the pieces in a soup kettle, add the salt and water, bring to the boil and simmer for two hours covered. Add the cut up vegetables and simmer with the vegetables for another hour. Season with more salt if necessary. Skim the fat off the top of the soup and serve with grated cheese.

Chicken Pie

1 chicken—about four pounds
1 onion
6 mushrooms
Yolks of three hard boiled eggs
½ teaspoon of chopped parsley
1 teaspoon of salt
Pepper
½ teaspoon of Worcester Sauce
2 teaspoons of vinegar
6 slices of bacon lightly fried
1 quart of chicken broth

Have the butcher cut the chicken up into large pieces and, if you can get him to do it, remove the bones. If not you will have to battle with the bones yourself. Mix all the ingredients together and put them in a deep pie dish. Cover with pastry and bake for about an hour. This is the way to make this pie if you are using a tender roasting chicken. If you are using a boiler boil the fowl for about an hour and a half first and reduce the water in which you boiled it to a quart and use as the chicken broth required in the recipe.

Nègre au Chemise

3 squares of chocolate
4 tablespoons of sugar
3 tablespoons of butter
2 eggs
Vanilla

Melt the chocolate in a little hot water. Melt the sugar and butter together and add the chocolate to it and cool. Then beat the egg yolks and add them, and the vanilla, and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Pour into a buttered baking dish and oven poach for about fifty minutes till the mixture is firm. Turn out and chill. Serve with whipped cream if you are clever with whipping bottle tops; or with the whites of two more eggs beaten up with another tablespoon of sugar.

SALAD BAR

THERE'S nothing sadder in this world
Than stale stuffed celery, over-curled!

MONA GOULD

The high, wide and handsome window with striped ceiling-high drapes looped back to reveal a tree-top view, is a dramatic feature of this transformed attic room. Light trough along one side casts its light up the sloping ceiling. Built-in cabinets along the other walls make it an efficient and attractive studio for the artist, writer, student.

Evergreen boughs and a gilded bowl, reflecting light cast by the candle, are used as background for this charming miniature Christmas creche.

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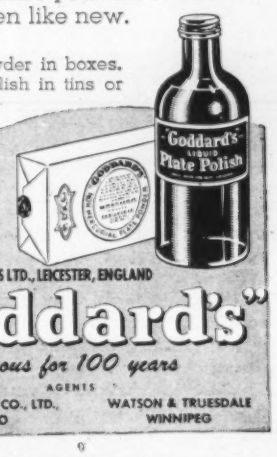

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THE OTHER PAGE

The Lived-in Look; or Quaint Gourds and Pottery Figures

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

UNTIL she opened her magazine, Mrs. Andrews had never realized that the tops of desks and tables were a specific problem of interior decoration. However she had long recognized them as one of her own problems and she began eagerly to read.

The dining table should hold between meals a bowl of quaint gourds or a group of pottery figures.

Wistfully she saw, as she had seen in shop windows, the odd shapes and Mexican colors of some such arrangement. How long would it be before Barbara and Elsa carried off the pottery figures to the doll house and Guy played ball with the gourds? Probably no decorator had children, certainly not children like hers. Just now her dining room table bore between meals three Victory Loan posters, paints, crayons, art gum, water, sheets of paper marbled with dabs of color, pencils, paint cloths.

"What color is a rocket gun?" Elsa would demand when her mother suggested that the table must soon be cleared for dinner.

"You camouflaged your destroyer to look like a tree," Guy accused Barbara. "There aren't any trees on the ocean."

"Move over, you smudged my man!"

"Dinner's ready now, children. I must have the table."

"What about our posters? Don't you want us to win the war?"

Mrs. Andrews hurried on to a more promising subject.

Furnish your desk with a massive desk set of leather and brass or a handmade one of chintz.

She remembered a desk set she had made of chintz and cardboard when she was fifteen, how the cardboard had buckled and glue soaked through the chintz in a pattern which overpowered the original roses. She might ask for a massive set of leather and brass next Christmas, but if she did so she would have to enlarge enormously the children's allowances or to forego the handbag which she had planned to suggest to her husband and which she badly needed.

Her desk was furnished at present with a blotter decorated with a snow scene made by Barabara at school and a match box converted into a stamp box by Elsa at home. But these two accessories were lost in a drift of paper. What did houses look like, she wondered, before paper became cheap? Perpetual tidiness must have been an easy matter before every room in the house was cluttered with comic books and with coupons cut out but not filled out and coupons filled out but not sent off. There were tickets waiting to be sold or to be used, tickets current, tickets long outdated. The sight of any ticket reminded her shudderingly of last wash day.

She had removed the cover of the washing machine and noticed, nested in soapsuds, one orange ticket. It was soaked but legible, a ticket for the Community Victory Draw. While she stared at it, wondering, another orange shape leered at her through suds, this one more sodden and less legible. As she fished for it, another floated idly to the top. There seemed to be five, counting fragments. All three children had taken tickets to sell: she had only to wait for lunch when Barbara demanded,

"Where's my new pinafore? My Draw tickets are in the pocket."

Mrs. Andrews had dried and pieced and pasted for an afternoon but in the end she had had to pay for all five tickets. She had not won a prize either though Elsa consoled her:

"Maybe you would have won a prize, mother, if your numbers weren't all washed off."

LET the top of your buffet, she read, be impressive with a silver service or radiant with cut flowers. She passed this over and read that the tops of her tables and bureaus were an index to her character. She had been afraid of this. Her house was decorated almost exclusively with good intentions which are useful for many other things beside paving material.

Everything should have a place—

"Oh, but everything has a place," she wanted to cry eagerly. She had, during the years, worked out many elaborate plans. The first had been lifted from the book on housekeeping which an aunt had rather pointedly given her when she was married. Impressive though it was, that plan had proved inexpedient because she lacked the filing cabinet, typewriter and card index system which were its basic requirements.

She had filled a notebook when Barbara was little with the location of everything—"my evening slippers—bottom of hat box on closet shelf, garden shears—hook in cellar". But it had proved too difficult to keep each object in the place indicated and still take care of a child and while deciding to give up the effort till Barbara was older she had fortunately lost the notebook. When Guy was a baby she had started a more up-to-date system involving cards in alphabetical order, but after Guy scattered them over the floor for the third time, she had found the backs of the cards useful for shopping lists. In spite of everything she still had a consoled feeling that everything had once had a place and might have one again.

and be kept in its place.

That, of course, exposed her pretences. Indeed had a great many things ever had a place at all? Nearly every day she cried, "What is this doing here?" as she pointed to the catcher's mitt on the chesterfield or the tobacco tin half full of marbles on top of the piano. "Put it away," she would say and the owner would move it to a less conspicuous spot. Where was "away"? The children's rooms were all crammed.

"And why aren't your marbles in the bag I made you with your initials on it?"

"I don't like a bag. They make more noise in a tin."

What, in a small city house, was the proper place for the old valentine box, the old Christmas cards, for fish hooks, skates, pictures cut from the sides of cereal cartons, paper flowers, skis, the pickled bat, the wings of an unfinished model airplane, the series of cards showing baseball players or movie stars and still sticky from the toffy of their recent association? And school work—no one thing bulked larger than spelling and arithmetic and social studies papers—marked with red ink, proudly displayed or carelessly tossed down or thrust anxiously out of sight. If she threw them away they were invariably of the mysterious kind which had to be signed by the parent and returned. If she saved them they were coolly rejected.

There were objects, she decided, which it was impossible to put away at all. As the idea unfolded in her mind, she longed to impart it to the writer of the article. This was the kind of thing a professional decorator would not know. You could not, for example, put away things that were only half finished. A well regulated house would perhaps never contain anything which could not be finished at a sitting; hers was full of them. The half-whittled airplane body, the still formless soap carving were recent and hopeful cases, but Barbara's cross-stitched handkerchief, needle rusted in place, had lain on her dresser for months.

"Don't move that," Barbara always cautioned her earnestly. "I'm just going to finish it."

How well her mother knew that feeling that any day now, any hour, she would receive a sudden infusion of energy which would carry her straight through the job.

There were objects in a still more elementary stage, about which a decision was just about to be made. Was the cardboard puppet show to be kept or given away? Could Barbara wear the running shoes or

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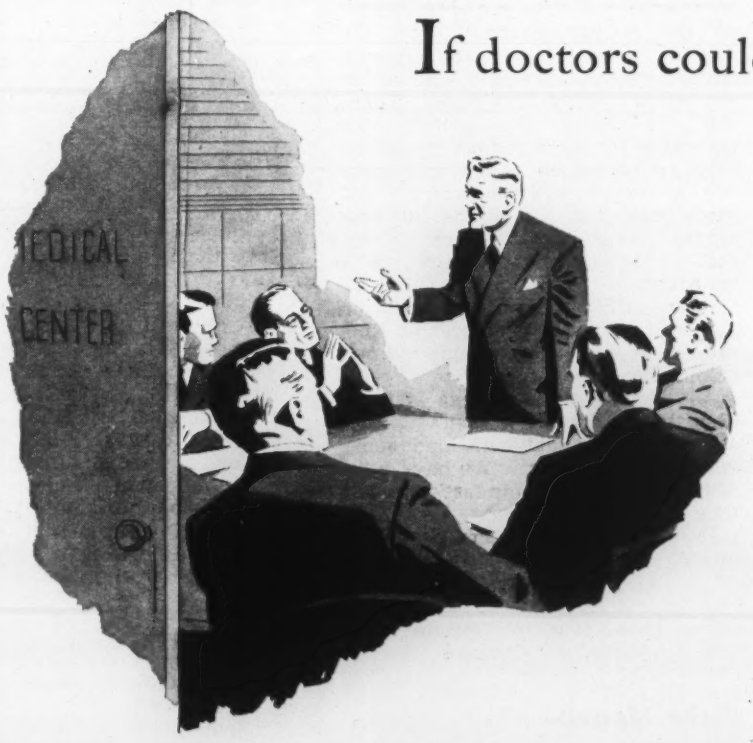

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A doctor would never say "Remember Bill's wife—yes, the pretty, dark-haired girl. Her baby has just been born with syphilis. Bill tells me he had something wrong with him a couple of years before he got married, but he saw a 'men's specialist' and thought he was O.K. His wife's pretty broken-up about it."

No, the things we confide in our doctors will never become targets for public gossip.

But, doctors can and do tell us that Venereal Disease is one of the most serious of all diseases. They tell us, too, in no uncertain terms that there is no need to let this ugly threat menace Canadian homes. Syphilis and gonorrhœa can be cured, and, more important, *prevented*.

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Every family must be armed with the facts. A knowledge of the enemy's tactics makes it easier to beat him. Every community must be ready to act as a *united* community to fight Venereal Disease and the unsavory conditions in which it thrives.

This is our job . . . YOUR job. VENEREAL DISEASE MUST GO!

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must they be handed down to Elsa? Could the cover of the soft ball be sewed on again? The objects waited hopefully and could obviously not be put away or the decisions regarding them would never be reached.

And there was still another class—things that would be useful some day for something. If she threw them away they would invariably be wanted, if she put them away no one would ever find a use for them. They looked so promising, as though any moment now they would begin to fill a lifelong need—the piece of colored cellophane, the length of gold cord, the very fine glass button, the half marble (such a pretty shade). All so close to the verge of usefulness that to throw them away would be positive waste.

But the room must not appear too studied and immaculate to be homelike. Leave an open book or a piece of needlework on the table to give the room a lived-in look.

Mrs. Andrews threw down her magazine and began to laugh. She was still laughing when the back door banged open.

"Where's my ball?" Guy shouted. The answer came automatically from his mother's lips.

"You had it last. Where did you put it?"

She was always saying that and suddenly it seemed to her exactly the right thing to say. If every object had a place and was kept unfailingly in its place, her children would never speak to her at all. What, in that case, would make home life interesting? What would become of Ingenuity, Memory, Perception, Discipline?

"I left it right here but it's gone."

Wiping her eyes Mrs. Andrews answered firmly, "Look for it."

It All Goes to Show That Good Teachers Are Hard to Get

By ERIC KOCH

SITTING in my room at the top floor of Cranbridge School, I had just luxuriously lighted my pipe and started on the final chapter of the thrilling "Golden Watch Mystery" when my new colleague Johnson stuck his head in the door.

"Oh—er—hello Jenkins," he said, "I think this would be a good night . . ."

"Good night for what?" I asked, annoyed at the interruption.

Johnson looked hurt.

"You're not going back on your promise, are you?"

With irritation I remembered that I had promised Johnson about fifteen times to go apple-thieving with him. I am not the type for nocturnal adventures at all, but a question of policy was involved: because it was so very difficult to find good masters these days, (and Johnson had excellent references), the Headmaster had especially asked me to take him under my wing, and to make him feel at home. We didn't want him to resign after the first term, as his predecessor had done.

Now he was looking at me with accusing eyes.

"The moonshine is lovely, and there is nobody around," he said plaintively.

"Oh yes, of course: I forgot. Well, to tell you the truth, I'm dead tired to-night. I think I need sleep rather than moonshine."

But he insisted:

"The apples are getting bad, and there is nobody around but us to pick them." Johnson was very much on the defensive. "We are simply saving the crop, that's all."

If he was trying to be facetious he certainly did not show it. His face never changed expression: he looked neither humorous nor shrewd. The combination of glassy grey eyes and a receding chin indicated a slow rather than a superior intellect. But his appeal to my social responsibilities amused me, and I remembered what the headmaster had said.

"O.K.—but let's get it over with quickly."

He took a flashlight from my desk and buttoned his very smart sports coat. Johnson was always immaculately dressed, and constantly impressed us all at dinner by repeating that he never paid less than a dollar for a haircut.

WE went outside my room and on the landing I asked him to lead the way.

"Psht," he said, "don't make so much noise."

After we had sneaked downstairs he began tiptoeing across the schoolyard. The gravel, however, responded irresponsibly to my heavy step.

"You MUST be careful," he whispered, "what if the Old Man should see us?"

I laughed.

"Can't two schoolmasters go for a harmless little moonshine walk?"

He told me you never knew what was going to happen. We walked softly down the drive and arrived at the school-gates; then we turned left towards the apple-orchard he had picked out for his predatory purposes. The fresh air was doing me good and I began whistling bits out of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates". He asked me to stop. Then a car came and promptly he covered his face with his hands.

"Why do you do that?" I asked him.

"You never know what is going to happen," he repeated. "It's safer this way."

I was fascinated by his elaborate precautions, and was beginning to enjoy myself.

"Listen," I said, "you've really got the professional touch."

"Eh, look out: there's another car coming." And while he repeated his performance I looked the driver straight in the face.

"Don't do that." Johnson seemed to be really worried by my carelessness. So I began to lecture him on a few elementary legal principles.

"Larceny is in the heart," I told him sententiously. "A gentleman-pilferer such as myself who does not FEEL a thief can never be convicted of theft."

"You'd be surprised," he said sombrely. I glanced at him and found that Johnson did not look his best in the moonshine.

"Wouldn't it be fun, though, if we both landed in jail?"

"No," he answered.

"But think: to-morrow in his French class old Crossley would say: 'Jones Two: Will you translate the following sentence: Mr. Johnson and Mr. Jenkins are in prison. And Jones Two would answer: 'Monsieur Johnson et Monsieur Jenkins sont dans la prison.' And I can simply hear Crossley yell: '*LE* prison, you fool.' It would be magnificent."

Johnson, however, was not amused.

"Tell me," I went on, "do you think they have special services in Chapel for masters who were arrested while stealing apples?"

"This is the orchard," he said, ignoring me completely, "let's get going."

We climbed across the fence, stuffed our pockets with apples, and returned to the school without incident.

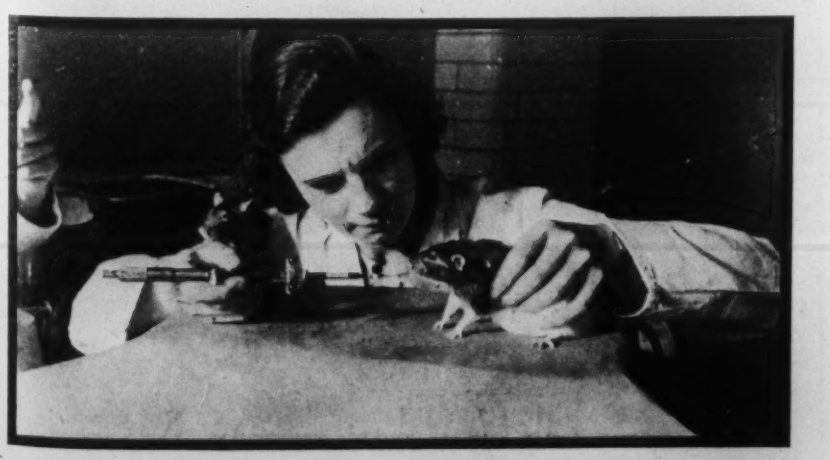
DURING the history period next day a police car arrived in front of the school. I found it very difficult to continue the class after I had seen, through the window, Johnson enter the car, accompanied by two constables and a plain-clothes man, and drive off. As soon as the bell rang I tried to find the headmaster to discover what it was all about. But I couldn't get hold of him, and during the next two periods I gave the boys some work to do, and while nervously pacing up and down the schoolroom, I prepared a very eloquent defence of apple-thieving which I hoped to deliver before the magistrate. But, contrary to my expectations, the car did not return to call for me, which seemed odd, since, if anybody was recognized the night before, it would most probably be me.

After lunch I went to see the Head, and he told me that, unfortunately, a charge had been laid against Johnson for receiving stolen goods, burglary, arson and embezzlement.

"No doubt it is all a misunderstanding, and we'll have him back again in a day or two," he added.

But we didn't. That was two months ago, and Mr. Johnson is still in jail. I did not mention to anybody that since that night my golden watch had mysteriously disappeared.

Which all goes to show that it is difficult these days to get good teachers.



Lucky rats these! They are growing fat on plenty of vitamins, as part of an experiment to help Britain's Ministry of Food in its vitamin research.

Good Theatre...
Glitter subtly subdued, Froth discreetly displayed. Willow-slim theatre dress flickering with sequins . . . deft little hat, exclamatory accent of ostrich. A costume created to make an entrance and unmistakably from
EATON'S

THE DRESSING TABLE

Review of Some New Arrivals and Some Established Favorites

By ISABEL MORGAN

FEW things rate higher than toiletries as Christmas gifts for both men and women, especially this year when so many things are in what the initiated like to call "short supply." As gifts they are practically fool-proof for they have infinite usefulness and give universal pleasure. And among them is to be found something suitable for almost anyone you might wish to name.

Richard Hudnut has just presented a preparation called Beauty Cake, which when blended over the skin evenly, does a thorough cover-up job on freckles, tiny skin blemishes and discolorations. It gives a glow to skins that lack this attractive quality. Comes in light, medium, dark or deep tan shade. Choose a darker shade for daytime wear—lighter for evening. To do a better blending job, apply DuBarry Foundation Lotion to the face and neck before using Beauty Cake.

Locks for Tots

Another new preparation recently made available in Canada is the Nestle Baby Hair Treatment. It is designed to encourage the baby's hair into soft ringlets. "When born," according to the Nestle people, "many infants have a fairly long growth of hair. However, this prenatal growth generally soon disappears and the regular growth starts. As soon as this new growth reaches *one inch* (it may take a few weeks or a few months) Nestle Baby Hair Treatment can be used to curl the hair successfully."

They recommend that every day, preferably *after* baby's bath, the solution be applied to the dried hair in a light, circular "up" motion with a piece of cotton. Dab off excess solution with dry cotton or a soft towel. When the hair grows long enough, divide into tiny strands and gently twirl into curls on the finger. Allow the hair to dry thoroughly before combing. This daily treatment is said to keep the hair in soft, lustrous and glossy curls.

Hot Subject

Whether you plunge your hands into hot water as you wash skyscrapers of dishes at the canteen, are the official Mistress of the Dishes of the Household, or need hand care only for general maintenance, a hand lotion in the immediate offing is obligatory. Trushay, called the Beforehand Lotion, is a light peach-colored creamy liquid with a faint, pleasant scent. Rich in softening oils only a few drops are needed at a time, and if it is used before washing dishes as well as after, the hands will show few traces of their daily chores.

Hand-y

A once-over-lightly review of the manicure sets ready for Christmas giving:

All the essentials for a very young lady's first manicure treatment are contained in Cutex' Minute, a dashingly designed case (cardboard) sprinkled with stars—polish, polish remover, cuticle remover and cuticle oil, as well as other small necessities for treatment. Low priced, compact and complete. Another case, the Junior for teen-agers, comes in a fabrikoid case with contrasting lining. Five preparations and nail implements come with Bugle Corps, a rounded case in genuine long-grain leather. Opens out flat from a zipper fastening.

Peggy Sage has fitted a removable tray of her preparations into the Kent, a black drawstring bag of Jacqueline crepe with corded silk lining. The tray can be lifted out so that the bag may double as a purse or work bag. Lancaster, a flat zipper travelling case, is a handsome thing of genuine leather filled with the four essential Peggy Sage preparations — plus manicure implements.

The Norfolk has everything for a complete manicure in a fine genuine calf case with zipper fastening. It's flat for easy packing. Color Guard, an inexpensive set, has polish, polish remover and cuticle remover set in a two-tone wooden base with a gaily decorated cover. Comes in gold and silver. And for a quick change of polish there is the Two-Timer Set which is to be had in assorted leathers and colors. Small enough to be carried in the purse or kept in the office desk.

And, by the way, P. Sage's new nail shade, Victorian Rose, receives our vote as one of the most attractive shades to come our way this season.

Ready to Serve

Devoted admirers of the Yardley preparations will find them flourishing as usual in the shops this Yuletide. In the perfume line the superb Bond Street takes one of the leading roles for Christmas giving. This house puts its preparations in a variety of large and small sets fitted to the size of the purse and the importance of the gift. It does well by men with sets which group together all the accessories required for a complete and luxurious shave. And the bath sets are notable—included in most the large wooden box of Lavendomeal which not only adds a note of fragrant luxury but has a wonderfully softening influence on hard water.

The New York Times.

A cascade of pale yellow roses falls over the slanted brim of this brown satin hat. "Bouquet" is caught at back with bows of wide yellow silk and several small bows of brown velvet ribbon with streamers that fall below brim. Worn with brown satin gloves. By Helene Garnell.

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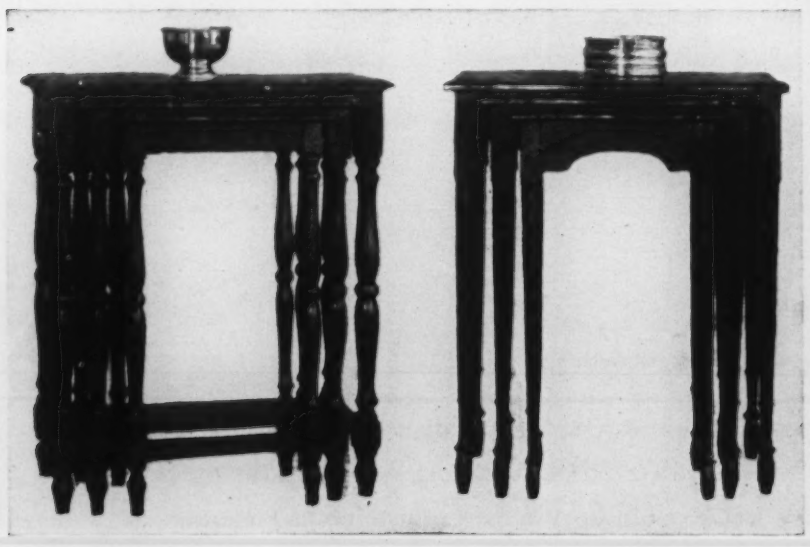

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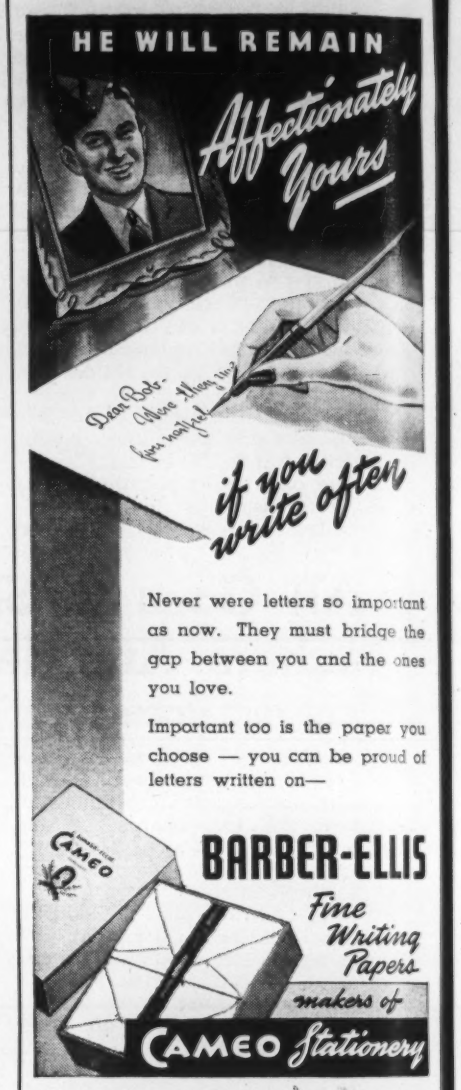
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Whitz, Flash, Rachel, Sun-Tan

What's in a Name? A Play by Any Other Name Would Smell as Sweet

By MARGARET NESS

PLAY titles intrigue me. Take Helen Hayes' "Harriet" which was in Canada recently. There's been a run of personal name plays, "My Sister Eileen", "Janie", "Claudia", "Rebecca" and now running in New York is "Harvey" . . . only Harvey turns out to be a six-foot rabbit.

So why should anyone expect "Harriet" to be historical and about the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"? It's very misleading. Although, of course, it gives the real theatre addicts a chance to show off. Raised eyebrows and a surprised cultural voice: "But didn't *you* know the play was about Harriet Beecher Stowe? So obvious!"

So obvious, my eye! But on the other hand, not too difficult once you get the association. At least it sticks with you. Like always associating "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" with the Robert Brownings . . . once you've been initiated.

Yes, I suppose "Harriet" is moderate compared to some of the titles the playwrights have tossed into the arena.

Take the Abbott production at present on Broadway. It's called "Snafu". Now play around with that one for a while. Give up? Snafu means "Situation *N*ormal *A*ll *F*ouled *U*p."

And then there are the quotations. Or bits and pieces of words and phrases lifted right away from the context.

Critics Interpreters

Of course at the time of the play's opening it gives the dramatic critics a field day explaining the wherefore and the why. But finally the quote is forgotten and we accept stoically curious play titles such as Robert Sherwood's "Idiot's Delight" (Shakespeare responsible in: "Life's but a walking shadow. . . It is a tale, told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing"): Barrie's "Dear Brutus" (Shakespeare again: "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars but in ourselves that we are underlings"): Mark Reed's "Yes, My Darling Daughter" (you remember the gal. She was urged not to go near the water. The moral is very very plain): and Lillian Hellman's "The Little Foxes" (the theme is evident when you know it comes from the Song of Solomon: "Take us the foxes, the little foxes that spoil the vines").

And in the same chapter of the Song of Solomon, John Van Druten found his "Voice of the Turtle" . . . the 3-cast play you still have difficulty getting tickets for on Broadway . . . and in case you are puzzled here's the how. It isn't the turtle of the tortoise-and-hare variety. Nothing as simple as that. "The time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." It's turtle dove—and love—and Margaret Sullavan.

Speaking of The-Little-Foxes Hellman, she commandeered another quote for her "Searching Wind". You'll find it in Dickens' "Bleak House". I dare you to start hunting. I'm taking that on faith myself and a clipping from a New York paper.

All the playwrights seemingly fall some time or other. Noel Coward committed "The Queen Was in the Parlor" (stuffing herself on curds and whey, if you remember your nursery sayings) but that was away back in Coward's early beginnings and now his "This Happy Breed" (Shakespeare, as if you didn't know) comes from a London stage success to the movies.

Rose ("Claudia") Franken had a recent fling in "Outrageous Fortune" (from Hamlet's famous soliloquy. Look, Shakespeare's back again!) It wasn't a huge success, however.

Clifford Odets did "Awake and Sing" (from Isaiah: "Awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust"): Somerset Maugham gave us "Caesar's Wife" . . . who is above reproach.

Shaw fell for "The Apple Cart" which is so easily upset, and for a direct quote there is his "Arms and the Man" . . . the arms not being feminine and clinging but those of war—as in the opening of the "Iliad" when Homer says, "Of arms and the man I sing."

"I sing"? Something clicked. Wait! Yes, I have it—a musical comedy of some years ago. "Of Thee I Sing"—taken from, of all things, the American anthem that begins "Sweet Land of Liberty".

Currently Agatha Christie is represented by "Ten Little Indians", a nice juicy murder play that starts out with a cast of ten and runs through the nursery rhyme formula to "Then there were none". And guess how that's done!

Shakespeare and Bible

Tracing the spoors of play titles to their lairs can be good, clean sport. Try it sometime. You see a perplexing title and then sooner or later some reviewer or columnist obligingly produces the answer. And if you can only keep the quote in mind . . . why the title's so much velvet.

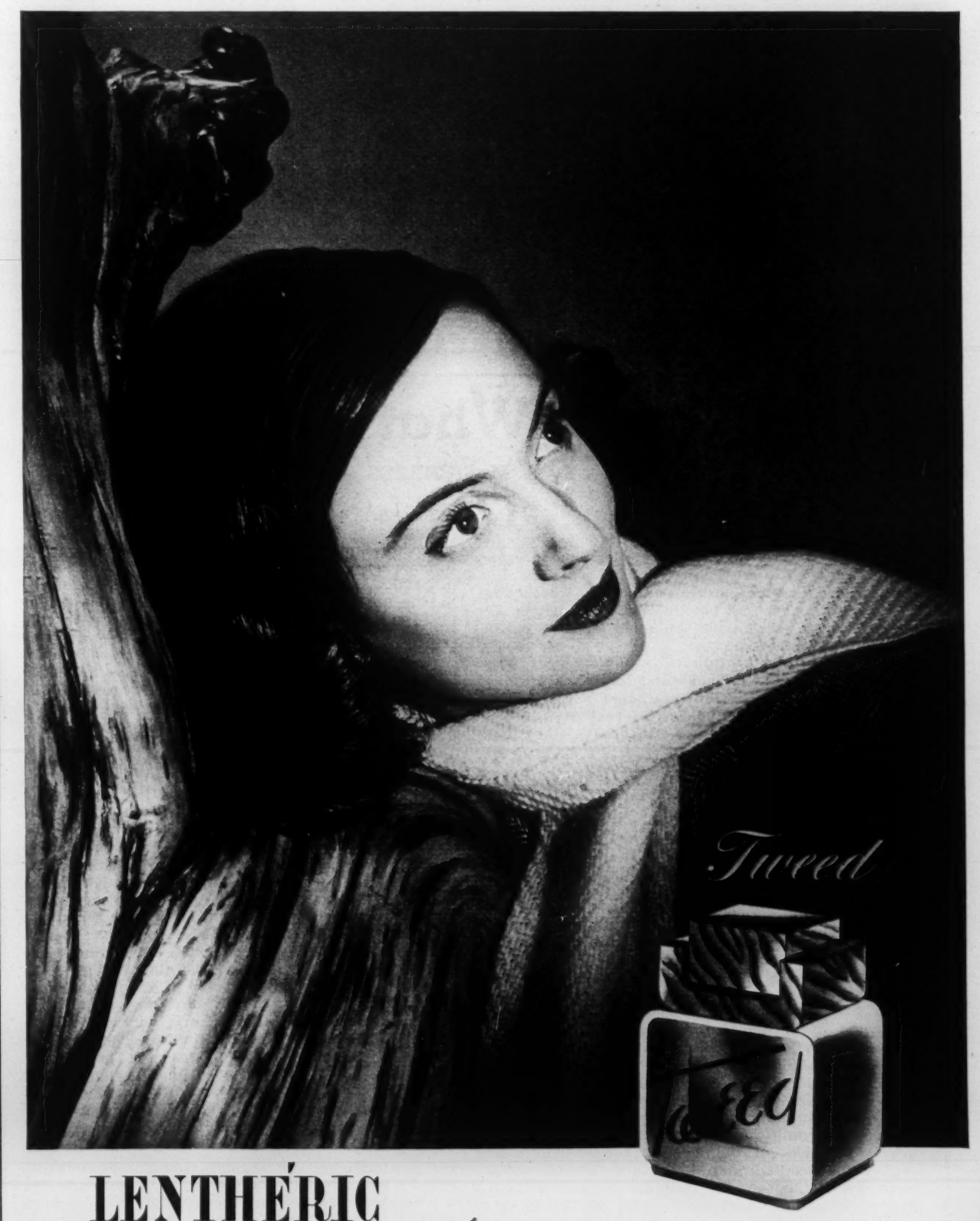
But what do you do with this one? "Cynara". Yes, it actually played in New York. And that is my choice for tops in strange titles. Even the pronunciation caused quite a little flurry. And it's so obvious! In one of Ernest Dowson's poems occurs a line, addressed to Cynara, and explaining that he has been faithful to her after his own fashion.

There you have it.

Heavens! Haven't I used a lot of quotes. But, heigh-ho. . . Shakespeare and the Bible don't come under copyright law.

Light full on the face is one of the most important points to keep in mind when arranging the location of a dressing table. Cosmetics cannot be applied skillfully and with best results in an uncertain light. In this room the dressing table is located in a window alcove. It has a simple ruffled skirt, and the mirror has a plaster scroll frame. Organdy curtains add a very feminine touch. The rose motif of the wallpaper is repeated in the chintz cover of the chair. An attractive, convenient arrangement for a young girl's room.

The modern, functional arrangement of this bedroom is long on comfort for sleeping and lounging. The window corner is given a feeling of separation from the rest of the room by means of the arrangement of furniture and rug. Corner settee is flanked by cabinets, the low two-tiered table holds magazines and smoking accessories conveniently at hand. Treatment of windows and door is simple and attractive, and in complete harmony with the style of the modern furniture of bleached wood.



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Future Britain Must Aim for Efficiency

By G. A. WOODHOUSE

With it accepted that the populations of the older Western European civilizations are falling off, Britain must plan an economics for declining populations.

A development of production per man-hour can do much to offset a decrease in population. British production in the future therefore must not only be the best but the most efficient.

London.

ECONOMIC science has been invoked to discredit the assumptions underlying the Bretton Woods monetary Agreement, and now there seem to be two branches of economics, the economics of abundance and the economics of scarcity. It cannot be long before yet a new departure appears. Economics for declining populations must surely arrive now that it is commonly accepted that the peoples of the older Western European civilization are falling off in numbers.

Already it is possible to see the shape of politics for declining populations, though so far the tendency is to concentrate on preventing a drop in population. When it is seen—as it surely will be seen—that no ordinary exertion, even of the Tory Reform Committee (which recently published an interesting pamphlet called "Tomorrow's Children"), can divert a fundamental national trend, the political approach will perforce be one of acceptance of the fact, and then of device to adjust its implications to the world situation.

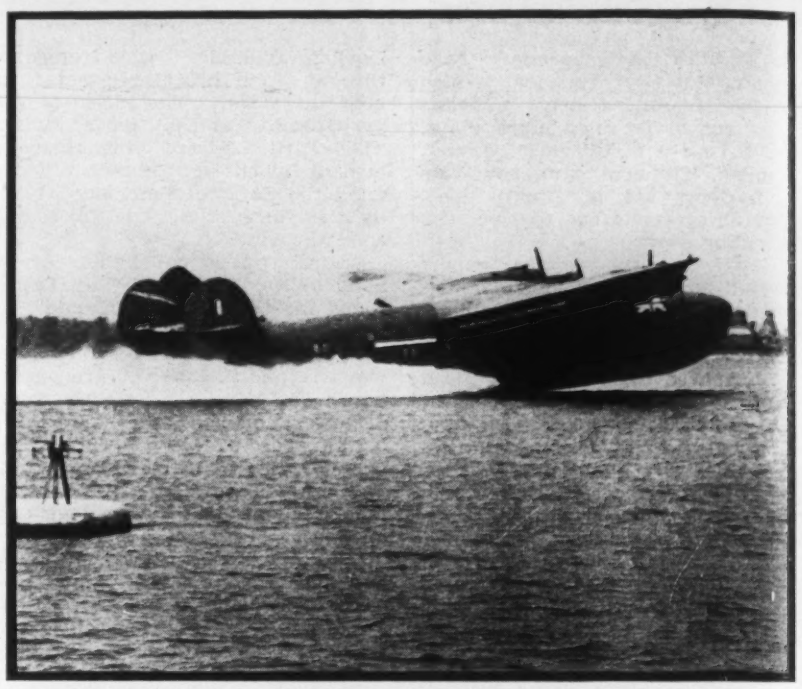
The British Foreign Office for very many years operated on the tacit assumption that the population would increase, or at least remain where it was, and it may be surprised by the new direction which a reduction in the population will compel upon its operations. Nevertheless, the fact that there is a political determinant in a declining population is quite plain.

It should be no less apparent that economics teach a policy for a country whose people are not reproducing themselves fully which is different from the one applicable to an expanding people. The program which the USSR will follow will be based on the fact that during the rest of this century, to take it no further, the Russian population is likely to grow rapidly. A valuable publication by the Economic, Financial and Transit Department of the League of Nations —"The Future Population of Europe and the Soviet Union"—assesses the 1970 population of Russia at 250 millions. That would be 25 millions greater than all the peoples of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Esthonia and Latvia, and it compares with a 1940 position wherein the balance was 40 millions on the other side.

The Contrast

What applies to the total population applies also, with some modification, to the proportion of young males, between 15 and 34, who are the industrial and military guts of a country. Russia will suffer some reduction in the proportion, but will have a far greater number than the combined numbers in the other European countries.

In blunt, and not altogether precise language, this implies that for Russia the age of new expansion is at hand, and that for the rest of Europe it is over. But neither economically nor politically is it necessarily quite like that. Britain is awake at last to the fact that many of her most important industrial branches have been virtually bypassed by a new development of the industrial revolution, that has taken production per man-hour far higher in the United States than in such well-established



The problems involved in postwar international air travel and the aviation parley at Chicago to reconcile divergent views regarding commercial air control give particular interest to those photographs of planes flown during wartime by British Overseas Aircraft Corporation on the military supply routes from Britain to West Africa and across the South Atlantic to the United States. One of three Boeing flying boats purchased in America is seen above touching down at the Marine Terminal in Britain after a transatlantic flight. These planes carry no commercial passengers, but only passengers and freight of vital importance to the war effort of the United Nations. Below: unloading freight at Lagos, Nigeria. Flight engineers are already at work inspecting the engines.

The flight deck of the Boeing flying boat is spacious and splendidly equipped. Below is a general view of some of the British Overseas Airways Corporation crew at work during a transatlantic flight in "Berwick."

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Could You Do What Freidus Did?

By P. M. RICHARDS

Financial Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHAT interested me most about your story of Mr. Freidus and his fifteen millions made out of New York real estate dealings in four years was not the concern of your luncheon club as to whether he should be taxed or not but the question whether his success is not evidence of an important fact in the current real estate situation.

All Mr. Freidus's profitably-sold properties were bought by him "from banks and insurance companies". Does not this suggest that banks and insurance companies are "weak" holders of real estate, even when the real estate is strong, and that there is money to be made by relieving them of a kind of property which they are not fitted to hold?

Banks and insurance companies never buy real estate because they want to. They acquire it by foreclosure on mortgages. They bought the mortgages because they wanted them, but they didn't want to have to foreclose them, and only the inability of the mortgagors to pay the interest compelled them to do so. That inability was the result of the extreme decline in demand for space during the depression.

Banks and insurance companies, for many excellent reasons, are not anxious to hang on to these undesired holdings any longer than the time required to get out their original investment, which was simply the amount of the mortgage and perhaps a little extra for maintenance and operating losses during the worst of the depression. The total is probably far below the present value of the properties;—in the case of Mr. Freidus's purchases it was obviously fifteen million dollars below. If banks and insurance companies were the kind of business organization which can hang on to such an investment awaiting an opportunity for a profitable sale at the best price realizable on the market, they would have cashed this nice little sum themselves. But the whole point is that they aren't. They are the kind of business organization which needs liquid assets and gets rid of non-liquid ones just as soon as it can. In effect they gave Mr. Freidus fifteen million dollars for relieving them of non-liquid assets worth, perhaps, fifty million today but which had cost them only thirty-five million. They are happy, Mr. Freidus is happy, the new owners of the buildings are happy, everybody is happy except your luncheon club. Tell it to cheer up.

Toronto, Ont. LEWIS VAN GOGH

LAST week my luncheon friends seemed determined to hold to the gloomy view. But perhaps Mr. Van Gogh has more success than I in persuading people to change their minds.

Something akin to his (Mr. Van Gogh's) helpful thought about the "weak" position of banks and insurance companies as holders of real estate occurred to me when writing about this last week. My thought in particular was whether I, perhaps with a friend having a little more cash or credit, might not emulate Mr. Freidus to the extent of making the odd million or two myself. Canadian banks don't lend money on real estate but every sizable Canadian municipality has scads of buildings and lots on its hands from which it wants only the unpaid taxes. Could the Freidus achievement be repeated here? The basic situation exploited by Freidus was not peculiar to New York.

Mr. Freidus's essential smartness lay in recognizing the fact that "with depression rentals everywhere in commercial property, the market had nowhere to go but up". If you, I or anyone else can recognize this situation when it exists, whether in real estate, securities or anything else, and has the courage to act, he cannot help but make money. This sounds easy, but it is very far from that, because it requires the ability to recognize that prevailing prices for securities or real estate or whatever it may be do not represent the real values of these goods and that a corrective change in the price level will take place sooner or later, and therefore the ability to go counter to the general run of opinion in making up one's mind.

This mass pressure of opinion is very difficult to resist. Do you remember how in 1928 and 1929 people talked of a "new era of permanent prosperity" founded on scientific and technological advances, and in 1932 of the possibility or even likelihood of complete industrial collapse? These attitudes were of course reflected in the prices of securities. International Nickel common shares sold at $73 in 1929 and at $4 in 1932; Aluminium Limited common at $280 in 1929 and $8.75 in 1932. Bank of Montreal shares moved down from $425 to $150, B.C. Packers common from $32.50 to 60 cents, Power Corporation of Canada common from $139.75 to $6, Massey-Harris common from $99.50 to $2.36. Even Bell Telephone of Canada shares, with their demonstrated stability of earning power, declined from $183 in 1929 to $75 in 1932. Yet the company's operating income actually rose instead of declined, from $8,068,006 in 1929 to $8,874,213 in 1932!

It seems that if you have the wisdom and courage to buy when mass opinion is most fearful and sell when it is most hopeful, you will make money. But again, it's not easy. Mr. Freidus had the courage, and presumably the wisdom. It can't, surely, have been mere luck.

LEADS COMPANY

MRS. W. PICKERING

The Canada Life Assurance Company has just announced that Mrs. Winnifred Pickering, in a recent eight week drive, led all its representatives in Canada and the United States in total production points. Mrs. Pickering is a member of Manager Graham A. Walter's Toronto Osgoode Branch.

MR. H. D. BURNS, Vice President and General Manager, The Bank of Nova Scotia, whose 113th Annual Statement appears in this issue.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Lower Taxes Would Enable Mining To Take Proper Postwar Place

By JOHN M. GRANT

"IT IS essential that the mining industry should take its proper place in the postwar development of Canada, and to enable it to do so its appeal for a lighter tax burden is deserving of favorable consideration by the Governments concerned."

Canada will face many problems when the war ends and as Col. A. A. Magee, president of Barclays Bank (Canada) pointed out at the annual meeting, peace will be just as difficult to win and hold and just as dependent upon human courage, initiative, resourcefulness and leadership as was the task of winning the war. His comment on mining quoted above is timely if incentive is to be given to investors generally to share in the future development of the Dominion's natural resources. Spokesmen for the mining industry have repeatedly stressed the necessity for an overhauling of Canada's system of taxation. It is well known that mining is a hazardous enterprise, hence, there must be some inducement for the public if they are to help replace the dwindling resources. Such action is highly imperative, not only because a mine is a wasting asset, but because encouragement is essential if a reasonable portion of the profit secured is to go back into development.

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While discussing the need for lower taxes it is noteworthy that more than usual unanimity is to be found across the Dominion on the question of a lessening of the taxation on mining. At the recent annual western meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at Vancouver, the ministers of mines for six provinces—British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario, decided to join together to assist in alleviation of the present crushing taxation, and to help expansion of the industry to provide employment in a large way when the war ends. As previously pointed out here the problems facing the provincial mine ministers largely centre in Ottawa, but it was of striking interest to find the mining heads of six important provinces entirely in accord in taking steps to encourage the expansion of mining in the postwar period.

•

That the activity displayed by the Canadian mining industry was one of the factors in providing the armed forces of the United Nations with unexcelled weapons of war, was the tribute paid to the industry by the head of Barclays Bank. Despite the retention of comparatively low prices, the export of non-ferrous metals, minerals and their derivatives, he points out, rose from less than $213,000,000 before the war to about $395,000,000 last year. Col. Magee goes on to state that "exclusive of the Russian output, Canada produces about 94 per cent of the Allied combined nickel requirements, 20 per cent of the zinc, 10 per cent of the copper, 17 per cent of the lead, 75 per cent of the asbestos and 32 per cent of the aluminum. Base metal mining in the last two years was greatly extended in operational scope both by expansion of existing mines and development of new properties. Based upon a background of important natural resources, the mining industry responded wholeheartedly to the emergency of war. The vigorous expansion of the industry has placed Canada in the position of the greatest exporter of base metals, making a well-nigh indispensable contribution to the victory of the Allies."

•

In anticipation of the day when normal manpower will again be available, officials of East Malartic Mines are formulating plans for the expansion of underground work. With men available a great number

(*Continued on Page* 42)

British industries as cotton and heavy industry.

If the economic argument is the production argument, as it is to a large extent, then a development of production per man-hour could do much to overcome the effects of a decline in the population. This is a matter which can no longer be left to the good business sense of manufacturers. The Government will have to take a hand, since what is involved is the whole economic policy of the country.

That new competition will arise in the oversea markets whence Britain draws her lifeblood is clear enough, and it is an open secret that Russia intends as full an entry into the international trading sphere as possible. The United States, already in advance of Britain in so many industrial departments, and with a vital population, must also pursue an expansionist policy over the long term.

Resurgent Continental Europe, and Latin America, are also likely to be found with new manufacturing resources and a new intention in the international sphere. It remains for Britain to cut her coat as well as she may with what cloth she has, and she will cut it well enough if only she realizes the new determinants.

Economics for expanding populations are expansionist economics. But economics for declining populations are not contractionist economics, but the economics of high production per man-hour, of high mechanization. That is the lesson which Britain has to learn now. She must cut with the past, which is very dead, and prepare for the new world. British production must not only be the best, as the old propaganda had it, but it must also be the most efficient.

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(Continued from Page 41)

of levels will be opened up and a much broader and more economical sequence of mining worked out. It will likely be a year after the war ends before the mine will be back to its old operating rate and catch up on development. Unusual ore possibilities are believed to exist in unexplored areas and horizons along the contacts which will take years to explore. Recent developments have been highly important and the east orebody found to persist to the eighth level, where it is little different from the upper horizons. Further a new body has been intersected in diamond drilling in green-stone to the northwest of the east orebody at a depth of 200 feet. The east orebody has so far only been opened up for mining on the first two levels, though it has been intercepted at the fourth level.

•

A new iron producer is in sight for Ontario by the commencement of the 1945 ore shipping season. The Josephine mine at Michipicoten Iron Mines, subsidiary of Sherritt Gordon Mines and Frobisher Exploration Co., is to be equipped for production at once. It is reported that the Josephine ore will be treated in the Algoma Steel Corporation's sintering plant at the New Helen mine (Algoma Ore Properties Ltd.). At the beginning of the year the Josephine ore reserve was estimated at 2,666,000 tons of hematite ore, averaging 53.94% iron, 15.67% silica, but this amount has since been increased. The Josephine ore can be shipped as lump.

•

Interesting results are marking the diamond drilling campaign by Perron Gold Mines on the Seventh Malartic property to the east of the main producing section in the Malartic area of Quebec. While results do not yet apparently justify the expectation of commercial operations, it is believed further drilling may disclose wider and richer sections and result in a development of importance. Seven holes have been put down in the present campaign and the most encouraging intersections were obtained in the four most easterly holes. The latest hole gave an intersection of 0.9 oz. over 12 inches. At the Perron property development work has been curtained to a minimum by manpower. It is expected the loss in ore reserves this year, however, will be relatively small, due to the fact that stope development has disclosed a considerable tonnage of new ore and a number of small but productive veins have been found.

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A further deterioration of the labor situation was experienced by Sherritt Gordon in the three months ending September 30, and caused a shortage of millfeed, which in turn restricted plant operations to five days a week. Metal output decreased substantially, copper recovery having amounted to 4,808,338 lbs., as against 5,730,343 lbs., in the June quarter and 8,273,709 in the first three months of the year. The decline in zinc output was not so marked, but precious metals fell off appreciably. Realized profit for the third quarter was $21,313, before depreciation and deferred development charges, as compared with $310,563 in the second quarter and $361,629 in the March quarter. In the first nine months of the year earnings, on a similar basis, were $693,515 as against $579,182 in the like period of 1943.

•

A net profit of $26,782, equal to 0.92 cents per share, was shown by Leitch Gold Mines in the three months ending September 30, as compared with $43,898, or 1.54 cents per share in the preceding quarter. A total of 4,204 tons of ore, averaging $30.04 per ton, were milled, as against 5,869 tons, averaging $27.23, in the second quarter. Net profits of 4.33 cents per share were earned in the first nine months of the year, a decline from the same period in 1943 when profits were 6.93 cents per share.

•

The new orebody located by surface diamond drilling about 1,300 feet west of the No. 1 shaft at Canadian Malartic Gold Mines is officially stated to have an indicated length of 300 feet, a width of 4.6 feet and averages 0.29 oz. gold per ton. Three holes have been drilled from surface in this area and interest attaches to the deposit as the indicated grade is considerably above the Canadian Malartic average. A reflection of the labor situation is apparent in the tonnage of ore treated during the quarter ending September 30, which was substantially down from the previous three months, although partially offset by raising the grade of ore milled. Earnings for the first nine months, before allowance for depreciation, were $165,668 as against $197,740 in the same period in 1943. Recovery per ton of $3.90 this year was only down one cent from last year, but was around $4.45 in the third quarter this year.

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Higher profits for the third quarter of the current year are reported by Coniaurum Mines, Porcupine producer, but are lower for the first nine months. Earnings for the period ended September 30, before provision for depreciation, were $63,799, as against $59,790 in the preceding quarter. For the nine months' period, profits were $175,510, before any provision for depreciation, while in the first three quarters of 1943 were $220,566.

•

BANK OF MONTREAL

Founded in 1817

A presentation, in easily understandable form, of the Bank's

ANNUAL STATEMENT

31st October, 1944

RESOURCES

Cash in its Vaults and Money on Deposit with Bank of Canada		$ 184,473,969.24
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks		56,397,561.85
Payable in cash on presentation.		
Money on Deposit with Other Banks		31,264,469.84
Available on demand or at short notice.		
Government and Other Bonds and Debentures		955,538,246.28
Not exceeding market value. The greater portion consists of Dominion Government and high-grade Provincial and Municipal securities which mature at early dates.		
Stocks		382,539.67
Industrial and other stocks. Not exceeding market value.		
Call Loans		51,165,850.69
In Canada	$ 6,632,049.80	
Elsewhere	44,533,800.89	
Payable on demand and secured by bonds, stocks and other negotiable collateral of greater value than the loans.		
TOTAL OF *QUICKLY* AVAILABLE RESOURCES *(equal to 88.30% of all Liabilities to the Public)*		$1,279,222,637.57
Loans to Provincial and Municipal Governments including School Districts		11,576,134.02
Commercial and Other Loans		203,104,015.12
In Canada	$194,487,531.12	
Elsewhere	8,616,484.00	
To manufacturers, farmers, merchants and others, on conditions consistent with sound banking.		
Bank Premises		12,900,000.00
Two properties only are carried in the names of holding companies; the stock and bonds of these companies are entirely owned by the Bank and appear on its books at $1.00 in each case. All other of the Bank's premises, the value of which largely exceeds $12,900,000.00 are included under this heading.		
Real Estate and Mortgages on Real Estate Sold by the Bank		327,291.46
Acquired in the course of the Bank's business and in process of being realized upon.		
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit		16,604,876.48
Represents liabilities of customers on account of Letters of Credit issued and Drafts accepted by the Bank for their account.		
Other Assets not included in the Foregoing (but including refundable portion of Dominion Government taxes $975,703.73)		2,999,296.88
Making Total Resources of		$1,526,734,251.53

LIABILITIES

Due to the Public

Deposits		$1,420,811,136.87
In Canada	$1,244,528,982.86	
Elsewhere	176,282,154.01	
Payable on demand or after notice.		
Notes of the Bank in Circulation		8,568,045.00
Payable on demand.		
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding		16,604,876.48
Financial responsibilities undertaken on behalf of customers (see off-setting amount in "Resources").		
Other Liabilities		2,784,728.47
Items not included under the foregoing headings.		
Total Liabilities to the Public		$1,448,768,786.82
To meet which the Bank has resources as indicated above amounting to		$1,526,734,251.53

Leaving an excess of Resources over Liabilities, which represents the Shareholder's interest over which Liabilities to the Public take precedence.

Capital	$36,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund, Profit & Loss Account and Reserves for Dividends	41,965,464.71	$ 77,965,464.71

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1944, after making appropriations to Contingent Reserve Fund, out of which Fund full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made, and after making provision for estimated Income and Excess Profits Taxes amounting to $3,725,000 (of which $340,000 will be refundable under the provisions of the Excess Profits Tax Act)		$3,194,300.19
Dividends paid or payable to Shareholders	$2,160,000.00	
Written off Bank Premises	500,000.00	2,660,000.00
		$ 534,300.19
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th October, 1943		$1,879,521.13
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$2,413,821.32

NOTE REGARDING SPECIAL ADJUSTMENT OF TAXES IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th OCTOBER, 1943

The Minister of Finance has expressed the opinion that the transfers made in 1943 to Contingent Reserve Fund from the earnings of this Bank were in excess of the reasonable requirements of the Bank.

The management and the auditors of the Bank do not agree with the Minister in this matter but having been advised of the Minister's views and of his purpose to act in accordance therewith, we have estimated that approximately $2,200,000 of such transfers must be added to income of that year for tax purposes. As a result the Bank will be called upon to pay additional taxes for the year 1943 of a like amount under the Income & Excess Profits Tax Acts. Provision has been made from Contingent Reserve Fund for this tax liability, of which twenty per cent, or $440,000, will be refundable under the provisions of the Excess Profits Tax Act.

GEORGE W. SPINNEY, *President*

B. C. GARDNER, *General Manager*

* * *

The strength of a bank is determined by its history, its policy, its management and the extent of its resources. For 127 years the Bank of Montreal has been in the forefront of Canadian finance.

Company Reports

Bank of Montreal

THE annual statement of the Bank of Montreal, the 127th in the history of the bank, shows total assets of $1,526,734,000, an increase of $213,669,000 over the previous year.

Deposits, which last year stood at $1,205,874,000, the highest figure to that date, increased by $214,937,000 to a total of $1,420,811,000, notwithstanding heavy withdrawals for investment in Victory Loans.

Cash holdings and money on deposit with the Bank of Canada stand at $184,473,000, an increase of $62,196,000,while holdings of bonds and debentures, the greater portion consisting of Dominion Government and high-grade Provincial and Municipal securities which mature at early dates, have risen by $156,075,000 to the impressive total of $955,538,000. These, with notes of and cheques on other banks and money on deposit with other banks of $87,662,000 with call loans of $51,165,000, which latter increased in the year by $29,000,000, place the quickly available resources of the bank at $1,279,000,000, equal to 88.30% of all liabilities to the public.

Commercial and other loans to manufacturers, farmers, merchants and others total $203,104,000—down from $226,699,000—the decrease indicating a continuance of the trend of recent years in which many businesses engaged on Government war work have found less requirement for banking accommodation. All liabilities to the public total $1,448,768,786, to meet which the bank has resources of $1,526,734,251, leaving an excess of resources over liabilities to the public, representing the shareholders' interest of capital, reserve fund and profit and loss account, of $77,965,464.

Profits for the year which ended October 31, after deduction of taxes payable to the Dominion Government, amounted to $3,194,300.19, a figure less by $108,534 than in the previous year. The decrease in profits is, no doubt, a reflection of the generally lower interest return which is being received by banks upon loans and in investment account, as well as substantially higher operating costs combined with an increased total of interest payable to depositors upon a substantially higher volume of deposits in the savings department. The profit represents a return of 4.10% on the shareholders' equity, which compares with 4.30% a year ago and 4.31% in 1942.

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Distillers-Seagrams

NET earnings after all charges and preferred dividends, but including the refundable proportion of excess profits tax, equal to $6.12 a share on the outstanding common stock, are reported by Distillers Corporation-Seagrams, Ltd., for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1944. This compares with net earnings for the preceding fiscal year equal to $5.28 a share on common and with current dividend requirements of $2.22 a share annually. An increase of over $47.5 million in sales for the year was more than offset by an expansion of more than $48.5 million in cost of sales; operating profits, accordingly, showed a contraction of amount $1 million.

In presenting the annual report, Samuel Bronfman, president of the company, stated that sales of war alcohol by the company's subsidiaries to the U.S. and Canadian governments, or at their direction, amounted to 102,600,000 proof gallons, largest of any group. All such sales are subject to review by the governments under re-negotiation or equivalent statutes, and it is reasonable to believe, he states, that the results will not be materially affected thereby.

The report shows sales for the period valued at $321,230,764 as compared with $273,569,232 for the previous year while cost of sales was up at $263,893,109 from $215,254,569. This left operating profit of $57,337,655 as compared with $58,314,663. Miscellaneous income was about $600,000 greater at $1,151,901 while expenses, fees, etc. absorbed about $2.5 million more at $29,798,204. Taxes, exclusive of e.p. tax refund, called for $1.2 million less than the year before at $17,236,413, while a write-off to inventory reserve of $3 million made in 1942-43 accounts was not repeated in the current report. Net earnings applicable to dividends on the preferred and common stocks are shown up at $11,436,782 from $10,039,503 and preferred dividends for year absorbed about $85,000 less at $694,541.

•

Can. Bank of Commerce

NEW records in total assets and in deposits are reported by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in financial statement for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1944. Total assets which crossed the billion dollar mark during preceding fiscal year, increased by $175 million during year under review to establish an all-time peak.

The profits for the year, before income taxes and write-offs, amounted to $4,708,480 and, after income and excess profits taxes, about $300,000 lower than for previous fiscal year at $1,709,963, and write-offs to pension

(Continued on Page 47)

WHAT IS A *SMALL* ESTATE?

● No matter whether you leave a few dollars, or many thousands —your estate, and the safeguarding of your family's future, is of the utmost importance to *you*. Your Will, then, should name a safe and experienced Executor—The London & Western Trusts Co. Ltd. We will gladly render full, competent, and continuous service to the small, as well as the large estate. Our experienced Trust Officers welcome conferences regarding Estate affairs—in confidence, and without obligation.

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$3,500,000

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(*Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada*)

4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

(*Par Value $100 per Share*)

The 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares are to be fully paid and non-assessable; preferred as to dividends which will accrue from December 1st, 1944, and as to capital; entitled to fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends as and when declared by the board of directors at the rate of 4½% per annum payable quarterly (1st March, June, September and December) by cheque or warrant at par at any branch of the Company's bankers in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted); redeemable at the option of the Company in whole at any time or in part from time to time by lot at 104% of the amount paid up on such shares together with all unpaid and accrued dividends thereon on thirty days' prior notice, or the Company may purchase Preferred Shares for redemption in the market or by invitation for tenders addressed to all the holders of record of Preferred Shares then outstanding at prices not exceeding 104% of the amount paid up on such shares and unpaid and accrued dividends thereon and costs of purchase.

Transfer Agents: *National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal.*
Detroit Trust Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Registrars: *The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Toronto and Montreal.*
Detroit Trust Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Capitalization

(after giving effect to present financing and redemption of 5% preference stock)

	Authorized	Issued
4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares $100 par value	$7,500,000	$3,500,000
Common Stock (no par value)	600,000 shs.	404,421 shs.

NOTE: George Weston Limited unconditionally guarantees the 4½% Guaranteed Prior Lien Sinking Fund Bonds and the 4% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of McCormick's Limited of which there remain outstanding $101,000 and $1,144,250 respectively after redemptions and deducting cash in the hands of the Trustees for the Bondholders amounting to $55,000 and $20,000 respectively as at August 31, 1944, to be applied in redemptions

In the opinion of Counsel these Preferred Shares will be investments in which The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion) as amended states that companies registered under it may invest their funds.

PRICE: $100 per share and accrued dividend yielding 4½%.

A prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, and amendments thereto, will be promptly furnished upon request.

Gairdner & Company Limited

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R. A. Daly Co., Limited — **Midland Securities Limited**
Burns Bros. & Denton, Limited — **L. G. Beaubien & Co. Limited**

The information contained herein is based upon statements and statistics which we believe to be reliable. We do not guarantee, but believe the information contained herein to be true.

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One question naturally suggests itself — what degree of risk against the commensurate possibility of capital appreciation.

In the mining field, as in others, the degree of risk is governed by the character, skill and energy of management, as well as the financial and field policies.

We are financing several exceptional 'risk' opportunities which are at a very desirable stage from the standpoint of the investor, and we invite inquiries from investment houses and others to whom this question of 'risk' investment will become increasingly important.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

S.J.C., Kingston, Ont. — Yes, the Boylen Syndicate was succeeded by Centrecoeur Gold Mines in 1934, and seven years later the property was sold to CROSCOURT GOLD MINES. I believe escrowed shares in Centrecoeur were issued for the units. The Croscourt shares are pooled and not yet exchangeable. The exchange basis for Centrecoeur was 4,000 shares per unit, but there was a reorganization of that company in 1935 on the basis of one new for three old shares, while Croscourt shares eventually will be one new for four old. I would suggest you communicate with the Trusts & Guarantee Co., Toronto, the transfer agent for both companies.

O. G. C., Bradford, Ont.—Yes, the report of MINNESOTA & ONTARIO PAPER CO. for the nine months of 1944 shows net sales practically even with last year, at $17,715,071 as against $17,743,458 for the same period of 1943. Costs of sales ran nearly $900,000 ahead, however, and net profits on operations after other expenses were $1,023,000 under one year ago, at $1,502,647 compared with $2,525,213. During the current year the company received from the Stabilization Corporation an amount of $224,537 in return for a lower-than-average quota of newsprint, where in the 1943 period it had paid to the Corporation an almost similar amount, $235,464. After bond interest of $269,702 as compared with $316,662 last year, the net before taxes stood at $1,532,503 compared with $2,055,317. Income and excess profits taxes were reduced from $884,400 to $598,587, but this reduction did not nearly offset the higher costs of operations. The result was that the amount available for dividends was considerably down from one year ago, at $947,928 as compared with $1,221,694. The net profits for the 9 months of 1944 were equivalent to 72 cents on each of 1,344,544 shares outstanding as compared with 91 cents in 1942.

J. H., Toronto, Ont.—LAMAQUE GOLD MINES, a producing gold mine in the Bourlamaque area of Quebec, with a property of 2,452 acres, is controlled by Teck-Hughes Gold Mines. It commenced production with a 225 ton mill in April 1935, which was increased to 1,200 tons in four years. Since milling commenced approximately 2,882,000 tons have been treated for a recovery of over $33,000,000. Net operating profit for that time, before depreciation and depletion, aggregated $13,321,600. Dividends distributed to the end of 1943 since the initial payment in Jan. 1939, totalled $7,860,000. Lamaque is still a young mine and positive ore reserves at Aug. 31, totalled 2,051,334 tons. In 1943 limited crosscutting and diamond drilling disclosed a wide "B" orebody between 1,800- and 2,400-foot levels, similar in structure to "A" and tonnage indicated in this block is said to be fully half that of the "A" zone. As of Dec. 31, 1943, working capital totalled $2,629,858. Net earnings in

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

No Market Stimulant Ahead

BY HARUSPEX

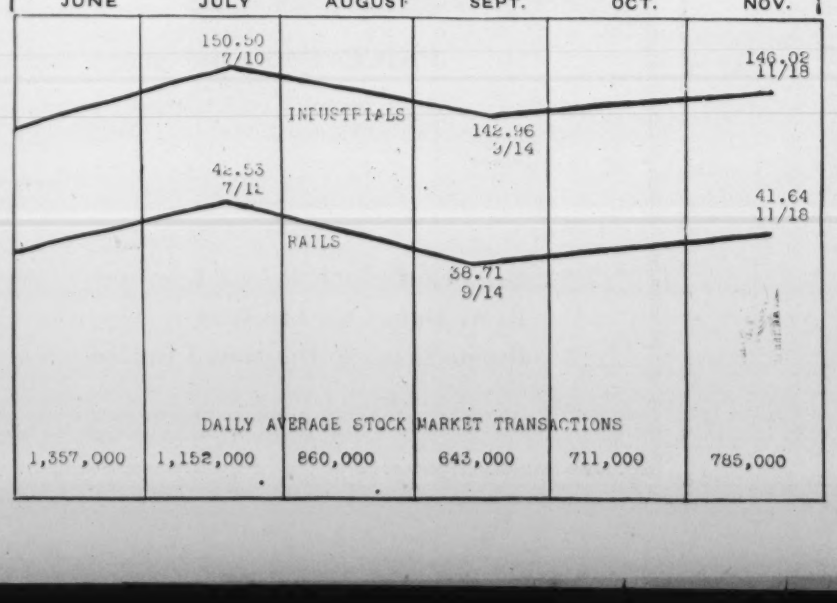
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Common stocks on the New York market following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM OR SEVERAL MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the late July 1944 high points of 150.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 42.53 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Earnings, credit, and political developments are the three main factors influencing the underlying trend of stock prices. Normally, the direction of earnings is the most dominant of the three factors, but there have been occasions when credit, as in the autumn of 1929, or political developments, as in 1940, 1941, and early 1942, far outweighed the outlook for earnings. In the present instance, credit, looking at the matter from a long range viewpoint, is on the favorable side as concerns securities. This influence, while now contributing to one of the greatest bull markets in history, as concerns bonds, has been relatively static over the past four years as concerns stocks. Neither do we see credit assuming the dominant role in the stock market at any early date. Earnings have been relatively good from 1940 to date. Just now, under the influence of rising costs without benefit of accelerating volumes, earnings are showing moderate decline and will be further affected, adversely, in 1945 by reconversion expenses and shut-downs. The major political influences are the two wars and the intricate and uncertain international picture that will face the world for solution when the two wars, particularly the one in Europe, have terminated.

Looking ahead to the first half of 1945, we see nothing in the earnings picture that could prove a major stimulant to the market. To the contrary, with termination of the German war and advent of transition from war to peace that will follow immediately on a substantial scale, earnings developments should prove a depressant on prices. As to the political situation, at the best there will be many difficult postwar conditions to deal with throughout Europe by the Allies and, until political order, after elapse of time, has been restored in each country, little of a highly constructive nature can be anticipated, marketwise, from this factor. Altogether, it is difficult to discern any major buoyant force immediately ahead, whereas a number of adverse factors seem to be looming up over the horizon. While the market may continue its backing and filling of the past sixteen months for a period ahead, we feel that investors should be prepared for substantial recession at sometime over the two to six months.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

SAVE TO WIN

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Mortgage Corporation
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Assets Exceed $61,000,000

DIVIDEND NOTICE
THE
BRITISH AMERICAN OIL
COMPANY B A LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the fourth quarter ending December 31st, 1944. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, January 2nd, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of December, 1944.

H. H. BRONSDON,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, November 22nd, 1944.

Sicks' Breweries Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a year-end Dividend (No. 62) of Seventy-five Cents per share on the No Par Value Common Shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the 30th day of December, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of November, 1944.

By order of the Board,
I. N. WILSON,
Treasurer

Calgary, Alberta,
November 23rd, 1944.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) a share on account of arrears on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable January 2nd, 1945, to holders of record the close of business December 11th, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
F. H. ELLIS,
Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 18

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share on the class "A" shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1944, payable on the 2nd day of January, 1945, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1944.

By order of the Board.

E. L. Patchet,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.
November 22, 1944.

the first eight months of 1944 were 15.8 cents per share as against 25.7 cents in the like period of 1943, the reduction in earnings being a reflection of the cut in the milling rate from 700 to 450 tons due to the acute shortage of manpower.

K. B. R., Toronto, Ont.—Yes, the dividend of 20 cents per share declared by CONSOLIDATED BAKERIES OF CANADA, LTD., for the final quarter of the year brings total distributions for 1944 to 80 cents per share, or the highest for any one year since 1940. Dividend for 1943 aggregated 75 cents a share, 1942 and 1941 each 60 cents a share and 1940 $1 per share. The fiscal year will end with the calendar year and the maintenance of a quarterly dividend rate of 20 cents throughout the period suggests that earnings will compare reasonably well with those for 1943 which were equal to $1.16 per share, including refundable portion of the excess profits tax equivalent to 18 cents per share.

J. L. S., Montreal, Que.—STADACONA ROUYN MINES has shown its ability to make a fair profit and if the uncertainty regarding the shareholders' position under a reorganization was cleared up a greater public interest would possibly be evident in the stock. The shareholders however are likely to receive reasonable consideration in whatever deal is accepted. It is reported that an expenditure of around $100,000 is necessitated for additional equipment and development. Ore reserves as at March 1, 1944, were 425,282 tons but the grade was not estimated. Recovery in 1943, averaged $6.29 per ton, while operating costs were $4.96 a ton, and you will realize that this is not a very large margin for profit.

D. S. J., Montreal, Que.—I don't know how you arrived at your estimate. Net earnings of FEDERAL GRAIN LTD. held at the previous year's high level in the fiscal year ended July 31, 1944, at $217,440 or $7.25 per share of 6½% preferred and 11 cents per share common as compared with $221,856 or $7.40 per share preferred and 13 cents per share common. However, while Western Canada has produced a crop this year considerably larger than average and the volume of grain handled through the company's facilities should be satisfactory, the earnings of the company for the next fiscal year will be adversely affected by the reduced handling charges now in effect at the company's country elevators. The rates at which grain is now being handled, states the president, H. E. Sellers, are far below actual costs of operations, but in order to hold its competitive position, it is necessary for the company to operate at these low rates. Dividends of $6 per share were paid on the preferred stock as compared with $4 per share the year before. Future payments will be made as conditions warrant.

P.H.N., Moose Jaw, Sask.—Numerous mining companies are awaiting removal of government restrictions on underground development of new gold prospects. Many properties which have been undergoing exploration during the present diamond drilling boom, will in many cases find attention turned, as soon as war conditions have made available sufficient manpower, to shaft sinking and underground development. Whether the dozens of projects likely to go underground as soon as possible will all become producers remains to be determined. Some of the potential mines-in-the-making would include WASA LAKE, AUMAQUE, ROUYN-MERGER, EAST AMPHI and LOUVICOURT GOLDFIELD in Northwestern Quebec; HEATH, in the Red Lake area; GOLDHAWK PORCUPINE, in the Porcupine camp and NOR-ACME at Snow Lake, Manitoba.

Canadian Dredge & Dock Company

PUBLIC construction after the war, particularly in the marine field, should bring a demand for the services of Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. Limited. This company is well equipped for the carrying out of large contracts in its particular field, and equipment has been maintained in good order. Public works will be undertaken as one means of providing employment for those discharged from the armed forces and others now working in munitions. One project that will provide work for an extended period for companies such as Canadian Dredge will be the development of the St. Lawrence Waterway. Indications are that this development will be gone ahead with as a mutual project by Canada and the United States. During the war years all non-essential marine work was discontinued and operations of Canadian Dredge & Dock during these years have been confined to essential work on which the margin of profit has been small. This postponement of non-essential projects should result in further construction when conditions permit in the postwar period.

In the three of the six years 1938-1943, inclusive, the company reported net losses—these losses being exclusive of loss or profit on sale of investments or capital assets. A net loss of $49,197 for 1943 compares with a profit of $99,875 for 1942, and profit of $60,508 for 1938. The loss for 1943 was after providing $100,000 for depreciation and was more than offset by net profit of $92,839 on sale of plant units and $1,175 profit on sale of investments. Despite losses in many of the war years, depreciation was provided annually and in the report for the fiscal year 1943 it was stated the plant and equipment have been well maintained and kept in efficient operating condition. Net working capital has also been maintained, that of $1,020,004 at December 31, 1943, comparing with $807,568 at December 31, 1942 and with $814,066, at December 31, 1938. Cash at the end of 1943 of $24,709 and Dominion bonds of $467,106 were well in excess of current liabilities of $236,399.

Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. Limited has no funded debt or preferred stock issue outstanding, capital consisting of 94,775 common shares of no par value. An initial dividend of 50c per share was paid on the common stock in November, 1928, and a $3 annual rate established in February, 1929, and continued to November, 1931. Thereafter dividend payments were on an interim basis, with $1.00 paid in calender year of 1933, 50c 1934, $1.75 1935, $3.00 1936 and 1937, $1.00 1938 and 1939, $1.50 1940 and $1.00 1943.

Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. Limited was incorporated with a Dominion charter to succeed a company incorporated in 1906. The company conducts a business of general marine contracting and hydraulic and dipper dredging, foundation work, docks, piers, breakwaters, reclamation work, harbour improvements etc.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1938-1943, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividends Per Share
1943	19	14¾	$0.52-d	—	—	$1.00
1942	15½	9½	1.05	14.1	9.0	—
1941	21½	11	0.16-d	—	—	—
1940	32	9⅛	0.13-d	—	—	—
1939	32½	10¼	1.50	7.2	6.8	1.50
1938	35	15	0.64	54.7	23.4	1.00
Average for years 1938, 1939 and 1942				26.0	10.7	

d—Deficit.
Note—Profit per share exclusive of profit or loss on sale of investments and capital assets.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 49,197-d	$ 99,875	$ 15,592-d	$ 12,511-d	$ 142,465	$ 60,508
Surplus	851,031	900,989	763,015	782,097	799,753	815,943
Current Assets	1,256,403	873,420	951,048	836,243	829,819	835,766
Current Liabilities	236,399	65,862	224,142	112,891	39,000	21,700
Net Working Capital	1,020,004	807,558	726,906	723,352	790,819	814,066
Cash	24,709	144,292	175,853	43,454	77,827	146,532
Dominion Bonds—x	467,106	367,216	358,791	327,066	142,898	189,080

d—Deficit.
x—Including bonds under deposit on contracts.
Note—Net profit exclusive of profit or loss on sale of investments and capital assets.

Calgary

"Sunshine City of the Foothills"

While Calgary, as the gateway to the Rocky Mountain national parks, has much to attract tourists, it is first and foremost an active business centre. Commercial and industrial activities include the refining of oil produced in the nearby Turner Valley field and meat packing, an important industrial activity serving the adjacent ranching and farming areas.

Sound financial administration has resulted in the reduction of gross funded debt from $29,345,000 as at December 31, 1932 to $13,000,738 as at December 31, 1943 or $146.23 per capita. Net funded debt at the latter date was $93.22 per capita. The present bond issue for refunding purposes will further reduce debt charges.

Total tax collections in each of the six years ended December 31, 1943 were in excess of current tax levy, the 1943 collections being 101.7%.

New Issue

City of Calgary 3½% Bonds

Due January 1, 1952-1962

Callable after January 1, 1951 at par in reverse order of maturities

Price: 101 and interest to yield 3.34% to 3.42% according to maturity

Descriptive circular gladly furnished upon request.

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CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1944, payable January 2nd, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1944.

By Order of the Board

E. W. McNEILL
Secretary

Dated at Toronto, October 19, 1944.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Thirty-seven and One-half Cents (37½c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1944, to shareholders of record, Friday, the 15th day of December, 1944.

By Order of the Board.

N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, November 27th, 1944.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 382

A dividend of 10c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 28th day of December, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of December, 1944.

DATED the 24th day of November, 1944.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

More Widely Quoted

SATURDAY NIGHT is quoted or referred to by editors and newspapers and other periodicals in Canada on more occasions per issue than is any daily newspaper or any other periodical of general appeal in Canada.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Government Actuary Estimates Cost of British Social Security Plan

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is evidently the British Government's view that to secure the general prosperity and happiness of the people two courses of action must be followed: (1) The national power to produce and to earn must be fostered; (2) There must be a plan to prevent individual poverty from causes largely beyond the individual's control.

At the same time it is admitted that these courses of action cannot be effective alone; in a community whose earning power was seriously impaired by inefficiency or unemployment, it would be impossible to avoid widespread individual poverty whatever special measures were adopted.

DURING the depression years there was a great deal of talk about *security* and very little about *freedom*, while today most people link them together in their conversation as if they were parts of the same thing. Political leaders of the Allied Nations have emphasized that we are fighting this war not only to retain our freedom but to provide security, "not only for ourselves, but for *all men*, not only for one generation but for all generations."

Both Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, as on record in the Atlantic Charter, couple freedom and security, for two of the Four Freedoms are wholly concerned with security—freedom from want and freedom from fear. These two freedoms are to be enjoyed not only by the people of the United Nations but eventually by all people. These are desirable objectives, and steps have been taken in that direction both in Great Britain and the United States, so far as the security of their own peoples are concerned, under existing and proposed social insurance and social security plans.

At the present time interest centres on the comprehensive social insurance proposals of the British Government, based on the Beveridge Report, outlined in the recent White Paper. The proposals for the Industrial Injury Insurance scheme intended to replace Workmen's Compensation Insurance, covered in Part 2 of the White Paper, have been dealt with in a previous article on this page.

Analysis of Proposals

In the Government Actuary's analysis of the proposals for social insurance generally and for family allowances set out in Part 1 of the White Paper, and which is included as an appendix, is to be found information as to the estimated cost of the proposed benefits to insured individuals, employers and the general taxpayers.

For purposes of the general scheme, the population is divided into six classes: Class 1—Employed persons, of whom there are 13,350,000 men and 4,750,000 women; Class 2—Others gainfully occupied, of whom there are 2,150,000 men and 450,000 women; Class 3 — Housewives, including those gainfully occupied, of whom there are 9,650,000; Class 4—Other persons of working age, of whom there are 1,000,000 men and 1,250,000 women; Class 5—Children under 15, or 15-16 at school, of whom there are 5,150,000 males and 4,950,000 females; Class 6—Persons above working age who have retired, of whom there are 1,200,000 men and 3,600,000 women.

For adult male workers in Class 1—Employed persons—the full actuarial contribution required for each worker is 85.7 pence per week, of which the insured person is to contribute 34.7 pence, the employer 31.9 pence, and the exchequer (the general taxpayers) 19.1 pence. The benefits to be provided for this contribution are: Retirement pensions; Widows' and guardians' benefits; Unemployment benefit; Sickness and Invalidity benefits; Maternity grant; Death grant.

For adult women workers the full actuarial contribution required for each worker is 67.2 pence per week, of which the insured person is to contribute 27.7 pence, the employer 24.8 pence, and the exchequer 14.7 pence. The benefits to be provided for this contribution are: Retirement pensions; Unemployment benefit; Sickness and invalidity benefits; Maternity grant and benefit (including attendant's allowance); Death grant.

Total Weekly Rates

It is to be noted that, when the contributions to be charged under the separate scheme for Industrial Injury Insurance, namely, 6 pence for men and 4 pence for women aged 18 and over, are added, the total rates for adults in Class 1 will be 6s. 11d. for men, 5s. 5d. for women, of which the insured person's share will be 3s. 10d. for men and 3s. for women. In the case of contributors under the age of 18, the contributions for Industrial Injury Insurance are 3d. for boys and 2d. for girls, shared equally between the insured person and the employer; the total rates of contribution for these persons will thus be 4s. 6d. and 3s. 7d., of which the insured person's share will be 2s. 5d. for boys and 2s. for girls.

In 1945 the estimated expenditure for these social insurance benefits is put at £374,000,000, rising to £428,000,000 in 1955, to £500,000,000 in 1965 and to £542,000,000 in 1975. The estimated expenditure for National Assistance is put at £69,000,000 for 1945, £73,000,000 for 1955, £70,000,000 for 1965, and £67,000,000 for 1975. For family allowances, the estimated expenditure for 1945 is put at £59,000,000; for 1955, £60,000,000; for 1965, £56,000,000, and for 1975, £52,000,000. For Health Service the estimated expenditure is: 1945, £148,000,000; 1955, £170,000,000; 1965, £170,000,000; 1975, £170,000,000.

How Outlay is to be Met

Thus the social insurance and allied services budget calls for a total expenditure of £650,000,000 in 1945; £731,000,000 in 1955; £796,000,000 in 1965, and £831,000,000 in 1975. How this expenditure is proposed to be met is shown in the following tabulation: Receipts from insured persons and employers—1945, £283,000,000; 1955, £280,000,000; 1965, £275,000,000; 1975, £259,000,000; Interest on existing funds—1945, £15,000,000; 1955, £15,000,000; 1965, £15,000,000; 1975, £15,000,000; Balance of expenditure to be met from general or local taxes—1945, £352,000,000; 1955, £731,000,000; 1965, £796,000,000; 1975, £831,000,000. In this tabulation receipts from contributions relate to the contributions for social insurance benefits and health service and do not include the contributions for Industrial Injury Insurance, and the related expenditures and state contributions are similarly omitted.

In the White Paper it is pointed out that the first duty of Government is to protect the country from external aggression, and that the next aim of national policy must be to secure the general prosperity of its citizens. To realize that aim, it says, two courses of action must be followed; the first is to foster the national power to produce and to earn, with its accompanying opportunities for increased well-being, and recreation; the second is to plan for the prevention of industrial poverty resulting from those hazards of personal fortune over which individuals have little or no control.

It is admitted that neither of these courses of action can be effective alone; in a community whose earning power was seriously impaired by failure to use its people and resources effectively—that is to say, by unemployment or inefficiency—it would be impossible to avoid widespread individual poverty, whatever special measures were adopted. But it is pointed out that a nation with a high power of production would not have solved its problem if it included any appreciable section of people who were in want, whether through loss of individual earning power due to ill-health, unemploy-

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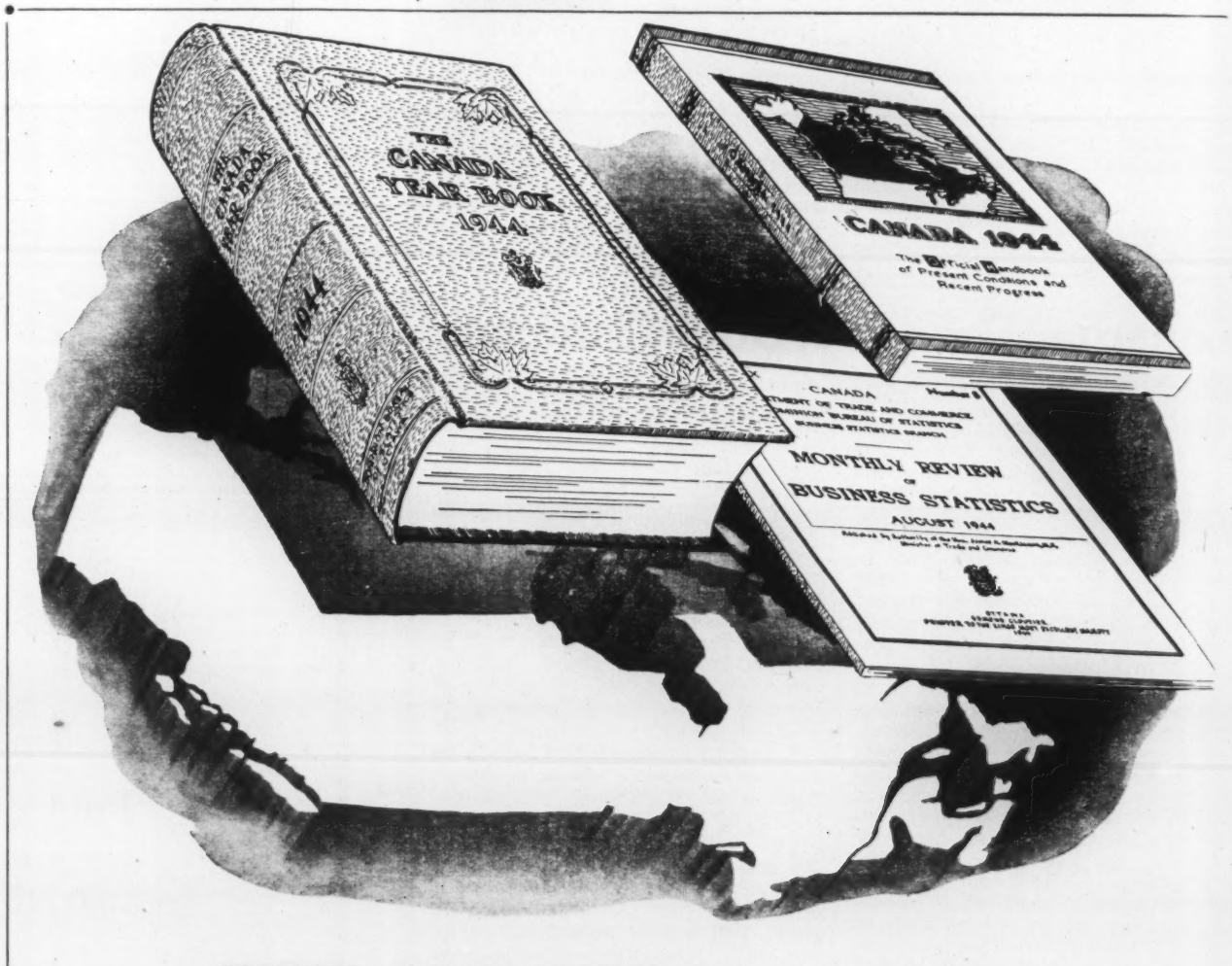
THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President — A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA


THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1944
CANADA 1944
The Official Handbook of Present Conditions and Recent Progress
MONTHLY REVIEW OF BUSINESS STATISTICS
AUGUST 1944

KNOW YOUR CANADA

As a Business Executive or as a Citizen active in any type of industry, trade or profession, you will want to be well posted on your country's affairs. Canada's war effort—her natural resources—her industrial growth—the composition of the Dominion's population—the country's transportation systems—its world-wide trade—its financial organization—educational systems and institutions—how your tax dollar is spent—these are some of the many fields in regard to which reliable information is readily available.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues three summary publications, the well-known Canada Year Book, the Official Handbook, and the Monthly Review of Business Statistics. Many publications on particular phases of our national life are also issued, and much unpublished information may be obtained on request.

The Canada Year Book, 1943-44, just off the press, summarizes the chief Dominion, Provincial and other reports and publications, and correlates the data in the most effective form. Your nearest public library has a copy, or you may purchase it direct from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

The Official Handbook "Canada" surveys the Canadian situation briefly but fairly comprehensively in popular and attractive form.

The Monthly Review of Business Statistics, primarily designed for business men, presents the chief barometric indices that will be found useful in following current trends, as well as a selection of valuable monthly or weekly statistics.

Write to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, for information desired.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA
Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P., Minister

TC 455

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A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

ment or old age, or through inability to provide properly for their children. It is asserted that only when this problem is also solved has a community achieved genuine social security.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have been reading about the comprehensive social insurance plans of the British Government, which, I understand, include retirement pensions for workers. I would like to know what contribution must be made by the individual to entitle him to a pension, at what age the pension is to become payable, and the amount which will be payable at that time?

—S. W. A., Montreal, Que.

Under the proposed British Government social insurance scheme, the adult male worker is required to make a weekly contribution of 3s. 10d. which will entitle him not only to a retirement pension but to the other benefits of the social insurance scheme, including unemployment benefit, sickness and invalidity benefits, death grant, and the industrial injury insurance coverage which is to take the place of the existing workmen's compensation insurance. There is to be a standard rate of retirement pension of 35s. a week for a married couple and 20s. a week for a single person. The minimum age of retirement is to be 65 for men and 60 for women, but the joint pension will become payable when the husband reaches the qualifying age whatever may be the age of the wife, provided that if she is under 60 she is not gainfully employed. In the case of any individual worker the amount of his pension will depend upon the contributions paid by him during his working life, and there will be a reduction from the standard rate when his contribution record shows a deficiency. Those who postpone retirement beyond age 65 (or 60 for women) will when they do retire get pensions increased by 2s. a week (joint) and 1s. a week (single) for each year of work after pensionable age. Special arrangements will be made for persons already pensioned or insured for pensions when the scheme comes into operation.

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Company Reports

(*Continued from Page* 43)

fund of $601,545 and to bank premises of $350,000, net profits available for dividends on capital stock are shown slightly higher than for year before, at $2,046,972 as compared with $2,044,335.

Total deposits as at October 31, 1944, amounted to $1,095,043,866 and showed an expansion of more than $180 million as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Interest bearing, or savings, deposits accounted for major portion of the expansion in total deposits, showing an expansion during the year of over $103 million at $533,136,055.

Among assets of the bank, government deposits—Dominion and provincial—maturing in over 2 years are shown at a total of $250,604,873 on current balance sheet and are over $103 million greater than at end of preceding year.

Call loans in Canada show an expansion of about $3,250,000 at $13,078,769 while call loans abroad are up $2,380,000 at $20,026,012. Deposits with Bank of Canada reveal an increase of $14 million during year at $91,319,332.

Reflecting the general trend in banking operations during past year, commercial loans show a reduction of $13.7 million and amounted to $201,212,545 at end of period. Current loans outside of Canada on the other hand, are shown $4.7 million higher at $21,566,321.

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Imperial Bank

CONFIRMING the trend in banking operations charted during the year by monthly chartered bank figures issued by the Department of Finance at Ottawa, the financial statement of the Imperial Bank of Canada for the 12 months ended October 31, 1944, shows new all-time peaks established during the period in public deposits and in security holdings.

The statement also reveals a modest improvement in net profits over those for the preceding year at $845,336, after taxes and other charges, as compared with $836,934. Taxes were slightly higher than for the year before at $545,541 as against $542,164.

In the balance sheet, total deposits at $300,236,662 show an increase of $56,323,100 during the period under review and are at a new high.

An increase of nearly $57,000,000 during the past year brings the total assets to $326,506,999, a new high for the bank. Quickly realizable assets, including such items as government securities, amounts due from other banks and municipal bonds, are no less than 78 per cent of the total liabilities to the public, or over $241,000,000. Short-term government securities total over $111,000,000, and cash in the form of coin and notes of, or deposits with, the Bank of Canada total 10.7 per cent of all liabilities to the public.

Call loans at $5,155,572 are more than double the total a year ago, reflecting increased interest in the stock market.

Despite a peak of industrial activity, and doubtless due to strong cash position of most businesses, current loans show a slight decrease of $169,777. The total under this head is substantial, at $67,853,369.

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Bank of Nova Scotia

NEW year-end highs for deposits and total assets are features of the 113th annual statement of the Bank of Nova Scotia. The statement covers the ten months' period ended October 31, the bank having changed its year-end from December 31.

Total assets at $542,480,713 are up $49,000,000. Total deposits are $472,849,484.

Cash, clearings and balances due from other banks are 23.72% of total liabilities to the public. Total quick assets, which include the above, together with investments and call and short loans secured by stocks and bonds, amount to $383,546,705, which is 75.93% of liabilities to the public and compares with 73.53% at date of last statement. Current loans in Canada are down roundly $7,000,000, while loans elsewhere in Canada are up $3,800,000. Call loans are practically unchanged. Total deposits are up $46,095,557. Of this, $35,000,000 is in interest-bearing deposits, reflecting the savings of the Canadian people, in spite of heavy withdrawals during two Victory Loan campaigns. Demand deposits of the public are up nearly $39,000,000, while Dominion and Provincial Government deposits are down $29,000,000.

The bank's investment account now stands at $254,650,467, of which 90.8% is in Dominion and Provincial securities, 51.9% matures within two years. Investments include $8,446,159 in municipal securities, $8,614,704 in public securities other than Canadian, and $6,347,400 in other bonds, debentures and stocks, all at not exceeding market value.

After taxes of $1,736,508, of which $203,271 is refundable, net earnings for the ten months are $1,445,420. This compares with $1,717,961 for the previous twelve month period, after taxes of $1,542,488.

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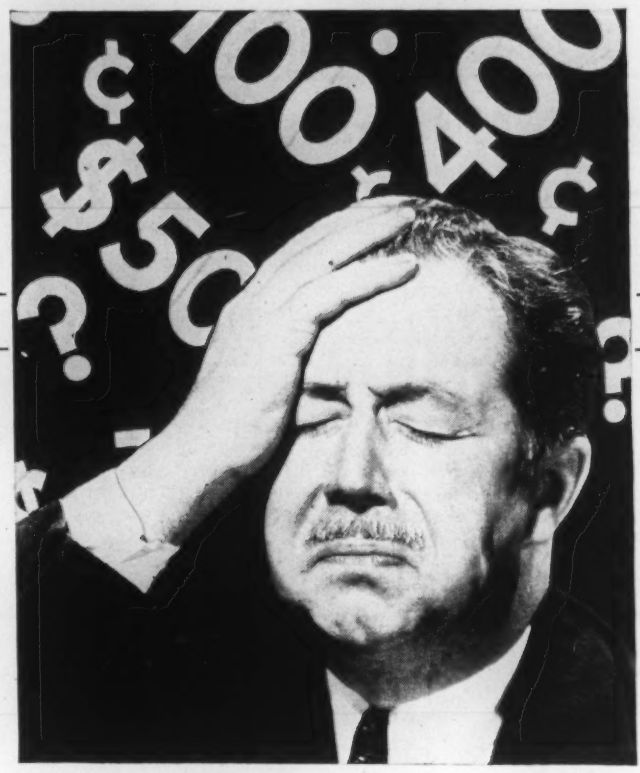

How Much Has He Embezzled?

As General Manager, you have been told by your auditors that there are serious inaccuracies in your firm's books. The auditors are sure that an embezzler is at work but, at the moment of talking to you, do not know exactly how much money has been taken, but think the total is considerable.

If responsible members of your staff are not covered by Fidelity Bonds, wouldn't your reaction be similar to that of the man in the picture Think of it! . . . maybe the dishonest employee has taken only two or three hundred dollars . . . maybe thousands . . . maybe so much that the firm is ruined!

Why worry? Why . . . when the future is bright for your company . . . leave a loophole that invites disaster? Cover key employees with a Consolidated Fidelity Bond. Your own agent will give you full details.

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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos

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MARITIME LETTER

Striking Aldermen Apt to Upset Iron-Hand Mayor's Dream Plans

By PETER P. GOULD

AT THE moment the Halifax City Council is faced with making some of the most momentous decisions in the City's history. At the instance of Mayor John E. Lloyd a broad program of socialization of public services is before the aldermen for consideration. The Mayor has drawn up this program, which includes taking over all public utilities, transportation facilities etc., to cap his term in office. And as fate will have it if the program is defeated the chances are that the strongest factor in the defeat will be the Mayor himself.

For a long time the office of Mayor in Halifax was not held in exceptionally high regard locally, particularly by those citizens most suitable for the office. The stipend involved was not very large, Halifax City Councils were apt to be more pernickety even than most and other reasons combined to make the post not very attractive. The result was that for a long time Halifax had a series of mayors who were good, serious and sober citizens, and with little else to make them praiseworthy, or at least newsworthy.

No one can say that the present incumbent hasn't broken this tradition. Mayor Lloyd may have sins, but mediocrity and lack of color are not among them.

It is generally agreed that the Mayor has given the city good, progressive government. But in addition he has given those citizens who like to chew and wrangle over local affairs an ample supply of digestive matter, and for those not particularly concerned about civic matters he has provided no little entertainment.

Mayor Lloyd is a young man, still in his thirties; he is an accountant by profession, looks like a president of a Junior Chamber of Commerce, and at heart, though perhaps he might deny it, is a crusader. He has a strong zeal for reform, and Halifax City Council having, as it has (and what City Council hasn't), several members who are pretty well content with the world as it is, and much more inclined towards evolution than revolution, its sessions generally have been testy affairs.

The attitude of the Mayor towards these has not often been one of tolerance, and at times with the strength of the convinced reformer he has been apt to use the iron hand. It is from this iron hand more than any specific issues that clashes have come, and they have been many and in increasing number. So much so that now it is Halifax custom on mornings after Council meetings to eagerly look to see who called who what last night.

As it was bound to with so much heat present the civic pot finally boiled over a few weeks ago. At a Council meeting where proceedings were unusually intense, and even the iron hand was failing to work, the Mayor suddenly got up, peremptorily declared the meeting adjourned, and left the Council Chamber. This the Council wouldn't take. It passed a motion condemning the Mayor's action and declaring that it wouldn't meet with him again until he apologized. It was a strike.

In the end the Mayor was the loser. The strike, despite two overtures from the Mayor, wasn't settled until a week later when, in effect, the chief executive promised to be a better boy in future. This he has been so far but the attitude in Council is decidedly one of armistice rather than complete surrender. Under the circumstances no one expects the aldermen to give an absolutely unprejudiced hearing to the Mayor's pet proposals.

Political Lochinvar

Mayor Lloyd's newsworthy exploits haven't been confined only to the civic Council Chamber. His political adventurings have also provided much worth recording.

Within the past few years he has been successively a Liberal, Progressive Conservative and C.C.F.'er. Undoubtedly he has strong political ambitions. But while his influence was welcome to the two older parties some of his theories were not. His major belief is the one commonly heard these days that the people should have more control over the parties and that particularly there should be less secrecy about party funds.

When his first love, the Liberals, apparently did not take too kindly to this gospel, Mayor Lloyd swung over to the Progressive Conservatives and it was generally agreed, with pictures, that he would be a federal candidate for this Party. Came August, however, and a public denial from Mayor Lloyd that he would be a Conservative standard-bearer, which in turn brought a denial from the Party that he had ever been offered this exalted privilege. Later statements revealed that when the local Conservatives, too, had been unwilling to stomach his doctrines Mayor Lloyd had journeyed to Ottawa to discuss the matter with Mr. Bracken. Mr. Bracken it seems, in effect told him that while his ideals sounded fine to more mature minds they just weren't practical.

The latest act in this personal political drama came early this fall when the Halifax C.C.F. held its nominating convention (held, by the way, in the School for the Blind). Mayor Lloyd was on the platform. Called on to speak early in the proceedings he left no doubt as to his new affiliation. At the high-point of his speech he halted, turned towards the reporters present and said with decision: "Gentlemen, I am now a member of the C.C.F. *And you may quote me.*"

At the moment the Mayor seems quite happy with this new love.

Grain in P.E.I.

Recently there has been some agitation in Prince Edward Island for establishment of a grain elevator in the Province. Although the Island is predominantly agricultural and of necessity uses comparatively large quantities of Western grain for feed, there have never been facilities which would permit shipment by the all-water route from the head of the Lakes. Those in favor of the elevator scheme point out that it would mean a saving in freight of about eight cents a bushel (reduction from twenty cents to twelve cents), and as the question of transportation promises to be most prominent in the next few years probably real consideration will be given to the proposal.

Potato Roast in N.B.

If the present Dominion Government doesn't get quite so many votes as it expects in certain sections of New Brunswick in the next election it can lay a lot of the blame on potatoes.

Potatoes are always a hot subject in New Brunswick with so much of the farm livelihood depending on them and the major market lying across the border. And last month the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was responsible for giving the whole subject a new roasting.

Just at the height of the shipping season W.P.T.B. announced that no more export permits would be issued for potatoes, after having declared earlier that permits would be issued until mid-November. It now appears that the order was a blunder based on wrong information. Ottawa going on a report that fifty per cent of the New Brunswick crop had been struck by blight, had feared for the Canadian supply next spring and decided to cancel further permits. But the real situation was far to the contrary. Blight had been very minor and New Brunswick really had a bumper crop, with an estimated three-quarters of a million bushel surplus for which there were no storage facilities available at the time of the cancellation.

The situation was later relieved, after deputations had visited Ottawa, but you may be sure the taste of bungling is still lingering with the growers. Potatoes are very over-ripe political fruit in this section.

Jeeps Cause Blushes

It was a little embarrassing a while ago for a number of Saint John citizens who complained publicly through the newspapers that soldiers and soldierettes were driving about the city in jeeps with uncommon disregard for speed laws.

This occasion happened to be one on which a more apt rebuke was administered than falls to most writers of letters to the editor. Army authorities issued a reply to the complaints. In addition to mentioning that no cases had been reported to them, they said all jeeps were equipped with governors which restricted their speed to forty miles an hour.

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